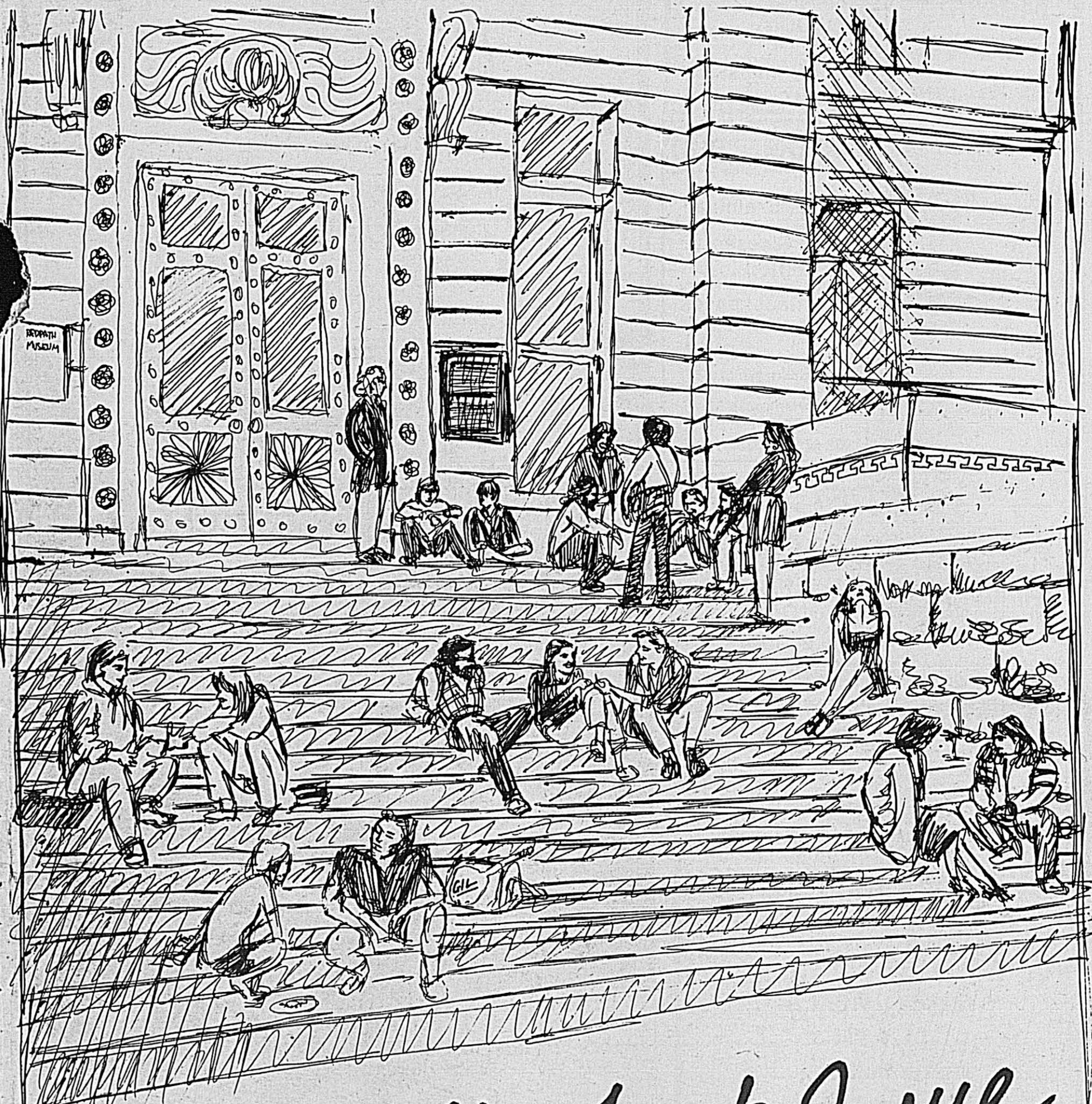


Wednesday
April 2, 1980
Vol 69, No. 94
3 cents

The McGill Daily

Canada's Only Students' Daily



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Financial Priorities COMMITTEE

Second Open General Meeting

A chance for all students to express themselves as to their grievances and recommendations about where the Financial Priorities of the Students' Society should be for the '80s. All Club, Executives are urged to attend.

Tuesday, April 8

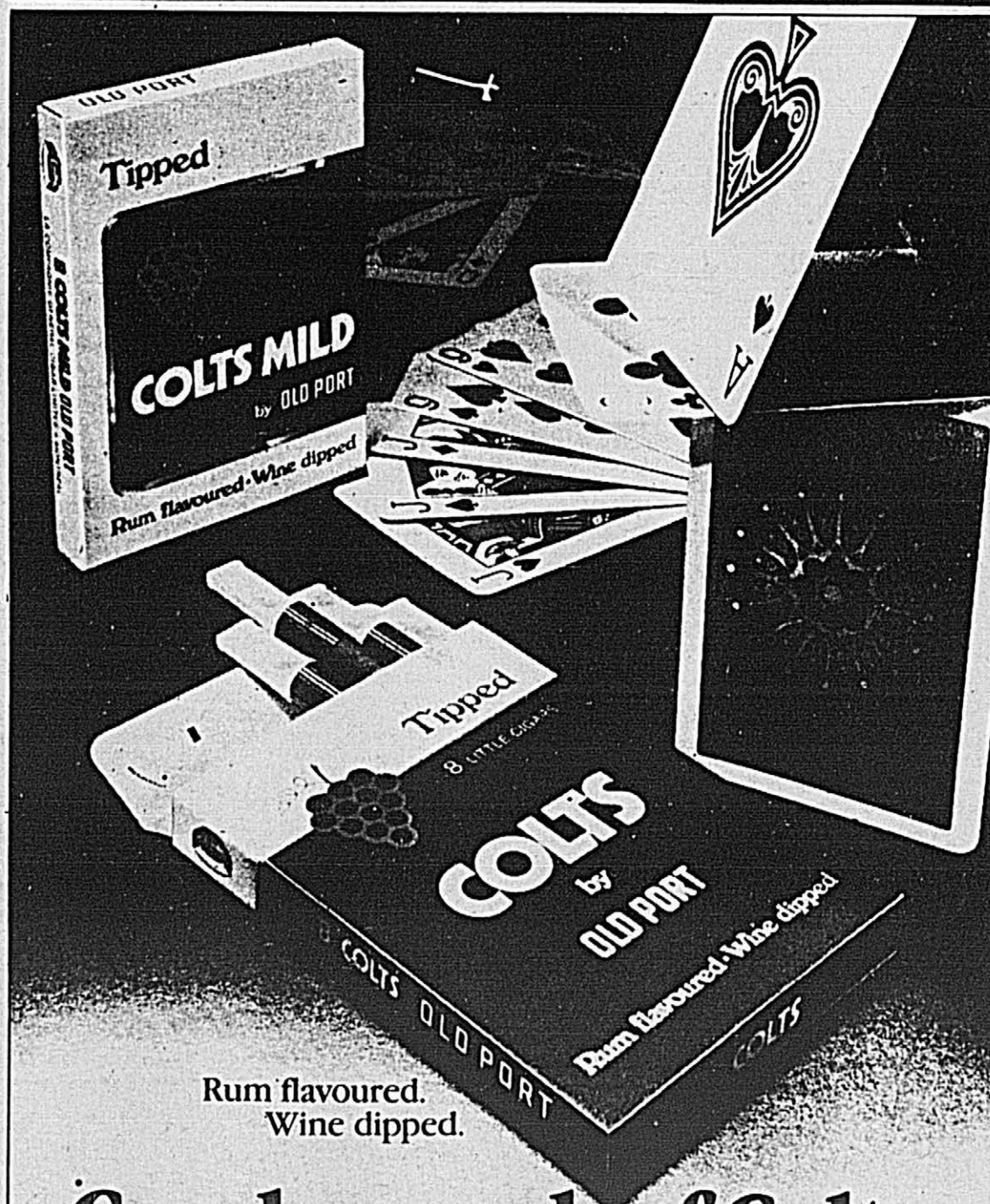
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Union Building

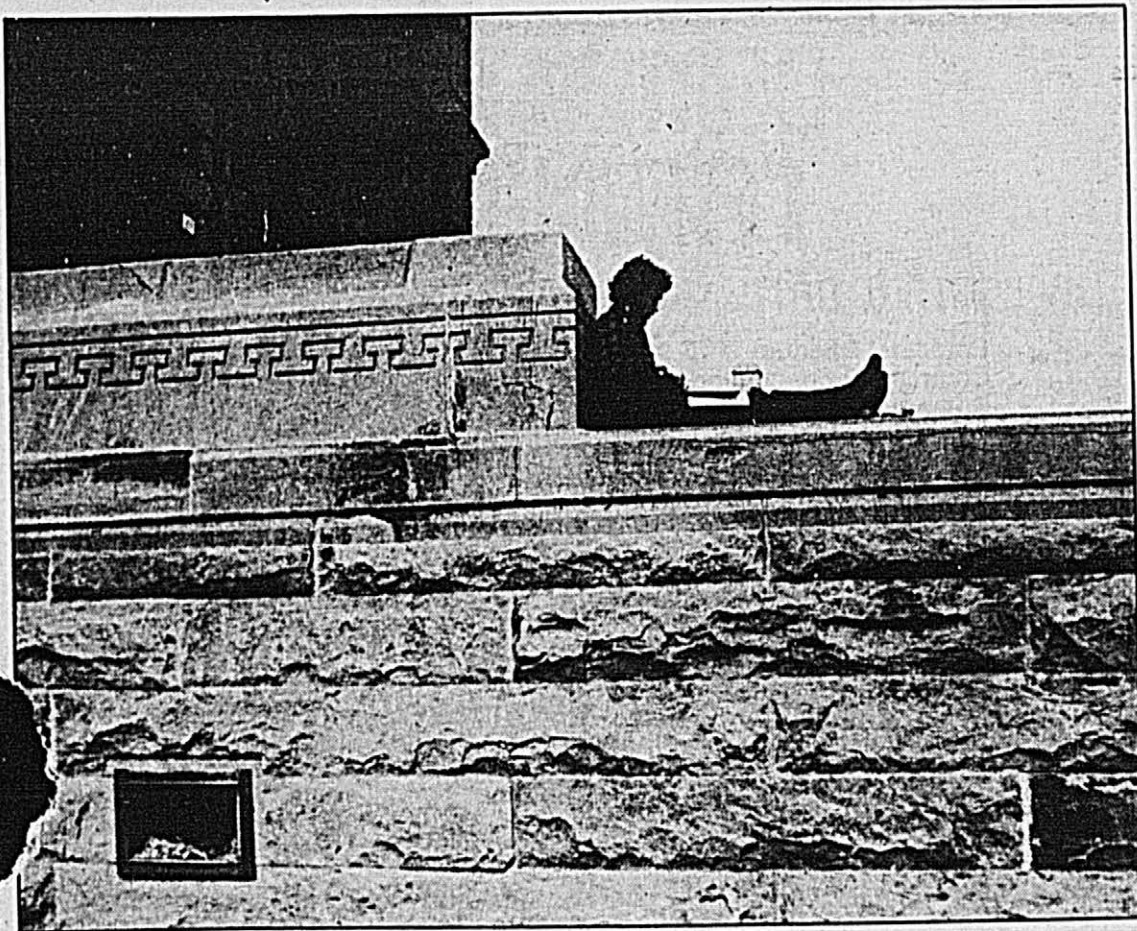
Room 310

For all confidential submissions please submit these in the mailboxes at Students' Society of either: Fred Fuchs, Co-chairman or Sean McAllister, Arts Rep. to Council.

Your Anonymity will be respected.



Crack a pack of COLTS along with the cards.



Woolen socks and no shoes, scraggly winter beards and an armload of weighty academic tomes are sure signs of spring and the end of school term. Classes end April 11. We're in the home stretch.

ANEQ, RAEU stage demo against language law

by Rosemary Oliver

An ad hoc committee composed of student leaders from Montreal-area post-secondary schools is organizing a demonstration Wednesday, April 9, in the form of a mock French class.

The demonstrators, from anglophone and francophone institutions, will ask Quebec's Minister of Cultural Affairs, Dr. Camille Laurin, for a response to the demands they presented to him last December 3.

The students, backed by L'Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ) and the Rassemblement des Associations des Etudiants Universitaires, (RAEU) are demanding an amendment to Clause 39 of the French Language charter which will discontinue temporary work permits allowing anglophones to work while they learn French.

"We want to sensitize people to the fact that there's still some anglos wanting to learn French and French students

willing to help them out," said Benoit Laurin, Students' Society vp external.

The organizers are expecting between 50 and 100 demonstrators for what Laurin

describes as "essentially a media event."

"The idea is not to have a big demo, but to have a symbolic French class," to prove our point," he said.

Anti-nukers mark Three Mile Island

by Carl Helne

The first anniversary of the Three Mile Island nuclear accident was marked in Montreal last Friday with a demonstration outside of the downtown headquarters of the Canadian Atomic Commission.

Several hundred people participated in the three-hour protest, organized by the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility (CCNR).

Dr. Gordon Edwards, chairman of the CCNR, spoke out against the approaching

start-up of the Gentilly II reactor.

He warned that the power plant was located in an area with a high risk of earthquake, about mid-way between Montreal and Quebec City.

He also criticized the reactor because nuclear planners had omitted a vacuum containment building, a standard feature on other Candus. Planners are also experimenting with a high pressure emergency cooling system, which Edwards warned was of untested effectiveness.

Afghanistan reports inaccurate says returning journalist

HAMILTON (CUP) — The American and European press are grossly exaggerating events in Afghanistan and Pakistan, says a *Globe and Mail* reporter who recently returned from the area.

Victor Malarek, in an interview with McMaster University's *The Silhouette*, said a lot of stories coming out of Afghanistan since the Soviet invasion in December are simply being fabricated and that others are exaggerated.

"Upon arriving in Rawalpindi, I walked down to get my press accreditation through the government. When I got that, I was waiting in one of the offices and a couple of reporters had come in from Peshawar where the rebel encampments are, and I started to talk to them about their experiences.

"One reporter laughed when I told them I had heard a lot of things had been happening. And she said, 'A lot of things had been made up.'

"So I said, 'What do you mean?' And she said, 'You will know when you get there.'"

Malarek had been informed by this reporter that a lot of stories had to be "matched." According to Malarek, "matching is a phrase that you hear from an editor. You see a story on page one of a newspaper and you happen to be in Ottawa or in Washington, and you get a phone call from your editor and he says he wants that story matched."

"You don't argue the point; you match it. It is an old tradition that should have been killed a long time ago," he said.

Malarek was also told, "There is a lot of colorful stuff here and the cause is worth it. These goddamn Russians..."

However, when Malarek had asked whether they (the news stories) were true or not, he was told that Pakistan officials were handing down a "lot of line."

On his trip to Peshawar, Malarek noticed that a lot of stories were being made up. Depressed and frustrated, Malarek called his editor at *The Globe and Mail* saying, "It is not happening here the way I have read about it and the way I have seen it on television. It is just not happening! I can sit here and write the most colorful stories and convince anybody,

because it's so far away anyway. Who the hell is going to come here and check?"

"Everyone here is writing it too! You can almost come up with Pulitzer Prize winning prose, if that's what you want. But that's not what is happening."

The truth of the matter, alleges Malarek, is that "the Pakistan government press officials are trumping up stories; the rebel leaders are trumping up stories; the leaders at the camps, the refugee camps, are trumping up stories."

In other words, very little is being challenged by the press. The reports are being passed on as facts, not as claims or allegations.

Malarek went on to cite an example. "The first thing that happened is I would stand around and see the television crews come in, and they would be filming rebels with rifles and they would set up a meeting at the Hezmi Islami (the governing political party) headquarters where Gulbadeen is head of that group.

"So, in comes the Australian news crews, and they shoot it over and over again, because they want the rebel leader to look really tough and mean!

"Then they start all this choreographic questioning and looking at maps. And it looks as if he is coming into a really tough area. It's not! It's just a little shack in the outskirts of Peshawar," Malarek added.

"It's all a set-up," Malarek claims. "So when you look at it on television or read it in the paper, it is not what it appears to be."

However, Malarek is quick to point out that undoubtedly there is a lot of fighting in Afghanistan. "There are tanks all over the place. When I landed in Kabul, Afghanistan, four Russian transport planes arrived within a ten-minute period.

"So, I'm not trying to say that there is no fighting in Afghanistan. What I am trying to get through is that the reporters are not allowed out of their hotel rooms (in Afghanistan) and yet they are busy working at their typewriters."

**The last
McGill Daily
of 1979-80**

Science

Research in the drug industry
I was a medical guinea pig

L'édition Française

Les problèmes de constitution
Ca barde à l'UQAN

The Weekly

Let's go fly a kite
Sex Pistols shoot from hip

Daily Sports

Basketball Redmen off to Portugal
Redmania gets a facelift

News features

The year in review
How educational cutbacks affect accessibility

**Cover by Gil Pimentel
and Henry Cadmus**

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concerning election
of the new members.

DATE:

Tuesday, April 8

TIME:

5:00 p.m.

PLACE:

Union Bldg. Room 302

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(Evening Mass of the Lord's Supper) 8 PM
- April 4 GOOD FRIDAY**
(Celebration of the Lord's Passion) 3 PM
- April 5 EASTER VIGIL**
(The most important liturgy of the year:
Service of Light, Baptism,
and the Eucharist) 10 PM
Followed by Reveillon (party):
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- April 6 EASTER SUNDAY**
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Apology insufficient says W5 ad hoc committee

OTTAWA (CUP) — Two Chinese-Canadian groups have registered their dissatisfaction with the recent CTV W5 apology, although the producer says the statement was issued in good faith.

"We do not consider the token gesture of CTV anywhere near a sincere and honest response to the public condemnation against W5's 'Campus Giveaway' show."

With those words the Montreal branch of the Ad Hoc Committee Against W5 served notice that it would continue its attack on the television network for airing a program on international students that has been termed inaccurate and racist.

And Dr. Donald Chu, president of the Council of Chinese-Canadians in Ontario (CCIO), said CTV did not address the objections to the program and wants an apology "more directed to the issue."

Both groups were reacting to a statement of regret, aired by W5 on March 16, which said the program "sincerely regrets any offence that may have been unintentionally given to the Chinese-Canadian community."

Chu said W5 host Helen Hutchinson's statement was "misdirected at the statistics and the universities. The statement did not apologize for calling us foreign."

"CTV has tried to defuse the importance of an apology by not contacting us before airing the message," he said.

Slukeong Lee, Montreal co-ordinator of the ad hoc committee, said the W5 statement was not a real apology and did not satisfy the group at all.

"After having clearly insulted all Chinese-Canadians, CTV now wants to walk away by gently regretting the offense that may have been given, and says it is unintentional," Lee saying it is unintentional," Lee the statement.

"We say this is neither honest nor fair. CTV must face the issues, admit all mistakes, apologize and compensate."

But Lionel Lumb, W5 producer, said the statement was "put out in good faith."

"The statement was made in a positive way," he said. "I don't understand their complaints."

"There is no room for doubt. The statement expressed sincere regret," Lumb said.

He explained that the statement was made during the first segment of the program, "the equivalent of putting a retraction on the front page of a newspaper." "We didn't bury it," he added. "We said it right up front where we have the majority of viewers."

Lumb said CTV was not trying to "defuse" the apology as the CCIO charged. "Do you want to make a statement about a statement?" he asked. "I was anxious to get the statement on the air."

The W5 statement came five months after CTV broadcast "The Campus Giveaway," which alleged that foreign students were taking the places of Canadians in certain university programs. Film footage and commentary left the impression that the foreign students were overwhelmingly Chinese and ignored the fact that many students shown on the program were actually Chinese-Canadians.

In the W5 statement, Hutchinson admitted that the show had incorrectly estimated that there were 100,000 foreign students in Canada. She said the correct figure was 58,000 according to government estimates.

But Lee said that even in admitting their mistake, W5 was being less than honest. He said the show referred to universities and colleges when talking about how many foreign students were in the country but the apology figure also included foreign students in primary and secondary schools.

Lee said that, according to the association of universities and colleges of Canada (AUCC), there are 18,000 international university students and therefore W5 had tried to minimize the gross distortions it had made.

The committee also pointed out other errors in W5's original figures. It said that while W5 claimed a 30 per cent foreign student ratio at the University of Toronto's pharmacy faculty, there were actually no foreign students enrolled and that instead of W5's 400 foreign medical students there are actually a total of 85, including 66 from the US.

Lee said the committee and other groups in Canadian cities will continue to press the Canadian Radio-Television and

Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) for a public inquiry into the show and will continue libel and defamation suits against CTV.

The committee is willing to negotiate with CTV, said Lee, but is sticking to its original demands of:

- equal time to reply to W5 charges
- an official apology
- a guarantee from the network that it will not air a similar show on any community group in the future.

W5 has promised a follow-up program that will "let all sides have their say."

Supreme court: Differential fees not discriminatory

EDMONTON (CUP) — Alberta universities and the provincial government have the right to levy higher fees for foreign students, the appellate division of the Supreme Court of Alberta ruled recently.

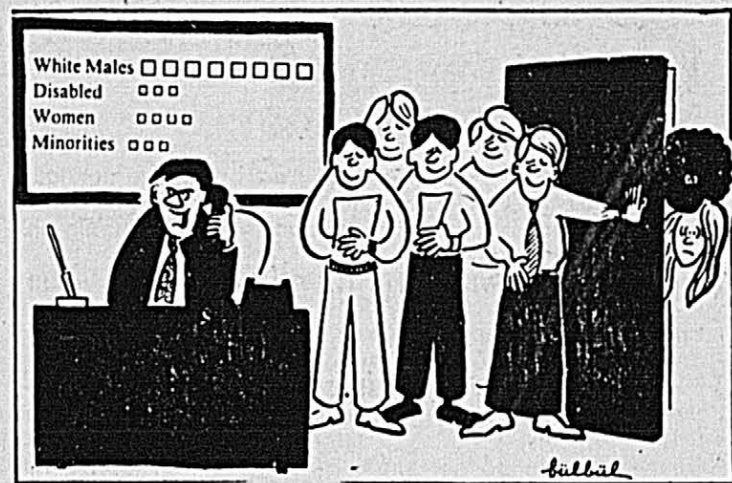
The appeal by the Federation of Alberta Students (FAS) charged that differential fees are illegal and contravene Alberta human rights legislation.

However, the court supported a January 1979 decision that differential fees are not discriminatory.

FAS executive officer Lake Sagaris expressed disappointment at the decision.

"Differential fees don't raise a large amount of revenue for the university and they do hurt the international students," she said.

"It's another symptom of how visa students are being blamed for the problems in the educational system."



McMaster males refuse co-ed lodgings

HAMILTON (CUP) — They like women but they don't want to live with them.

That's the message from men living in a McMaster University residence who

disagree with the university's decision to make the residence co-educational next fall.

Banners hanging from the windows of the five story residence, often referred to as Animal House, this week read: "Urinals for sale. Apply within" and "Would you want your daughter to live here? We don't."

At a rally outside the building a predominantly male crowd cheered as student union president Ann Blackwood vowed to fight the university's decision to make the residence co-educational next fall.

Blackwood called the move the final straw in a series of incidents in which she said the administration had failed to consult with students.

"They're treating us like children and we're not. It's going to affect more than 200 male students. We can't understand it and we're not going to put up with it."

She urged students to sign a petition and voice their protest at a student union meeting next Wednesday.

Doug Richardson, residence president, said "we like women. Don't get me wrong."

"But we prefer the male atmosphere. It has a very strong tradition at Whidden Hall."

Final Feast

The deadline for paying up is nearing. Give your money to Brahm Thursday between 4:30 and 5:30 or risk missing out on the year's biggest social happening.

In Memoriam

Christine Bechtel

In loving memory of our dear daughter who died accidentally on April 28, 1979.

No longer here in our lives to share

But in our hearts you're always there.

Forever loved and sadly missed, Mom and Dad.

Christine Bechtel was a member of the '78/79 Daily staff.



Comment

Last Thursday I made the most difficult political decision an anglophone can make.

I decided to vote "yes" in the upcoming referendum on sovereignty-association.

The decision was not an easy one. Whatever the result of the referendum, my national identity will remain unrelentingly Canadian. I am a Jewish Quebecer born of anglophone parents from Manitoba and rural Quebec, and the result of a referendum will not change my allegiance to the concept of a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural Canada.

Unfortunately, there is a large group of francophone Quebecers who do not share my appreciation of a pan-Canadian nation.

Recent polls have shown that the majority of Québécois surveyed look towards the National Assembly, and not to Parliament for political direction. The vast majority of Quebec governments have followed nationalist programmes. In spite of overwhelming odds, francophone Quebecers have managed to retain their language and culture on a continent dominated by anglophones.

According to international law, French Quebec, with its common heritage, language, history and culture must be considered as a nation with a legal right to self-determination.

If democratic institutions are to survive in Quebec, the anglophone community must recognize Quebec's national status. This doesn't mean that they have to vote "yes", or that the Quebec "problem" will be solved following a majority "yes" or "no" vote. It does mean that until Quebec is recognized as a nation effective constitutional change will be impossible.

Yet the federalist camp, at least that lead by Claude Ryan's "non" forces, has not recognized Quebec's national status. Ryan's Beige paper relegates Quebec to the same status as any other province, ignoring the present day realities of Quebec political life.

In fact, one could argue that the Beige paper is far more dangerous to federalism than the PQ's "new deal."

Under the terms of the White paper, Ottawa's power over Canada's remaining nine provinces would not necessarily diminish. Ryan's proposal would force Ottawa to give up important federal powers to the provinces, and not just to the Quebec Nation.

Ultimately, the implementation of the Beige paper could destroy whatever remains of Canada's independence from the United States. Canada needs a strong central government to survive. The Beige paper would shift badly needed

federal powers to the provinces, and would prevent centralized planning of economic development and social services.

Giving Prince Edward Island the same degree of self-determination as Quebec will not solve our constitutional problems. If federalism is to survive, it must recognize Quebec's special status as a nation within Canada's borders.

This doesn't mean that the PQ's option is the best way to solve Canada's constitutional impasse. It isn't, but it's the best choice available.

A "no" vote will be interpreted as one of two things; support for the Beige paper, or support for the status quo. Under these circumstances, I cannot support the "no" option.

Of course, the PQ's option is not without its faults. Present PQ policy calls for Quebec to be further integrated into the U.S. economy. This policy is naive; Quebec cannot possibly hope to maintain its independence if it is economically dominated by the United States.

The PQ's industrial strategy is also questionable. At present, the government's economic plan calls for an end to nationalization following the conclusion of the Asbestos deal. Nationalization is one of the most important tools for economic self-determination. By giving up this option, the PQ is effectively selling out the economic rights of all Quebecers.

Sovereignty-association is not the best available option. But my preferred option, a democratic socialist Canada, is not on the ballot. A "yes" vote will not by itself solve the problem of foreign ownership and its accompanying problems of high interest rates, extraterritoriality of economic control, and high structural unemployment.

It will also fail to solve the problem of minority language rights within Canada's two nations. A Bill of Rights, however, could, and should be entrenched in the constitution following the conclusion of the negotiations that would be mandated by the referendum's passage.

The negotiation of sovereignty-association, if the referendum does pass, will be long and painful. Unfortunately, a trip to the constitutional dentist appears to be in order; our federation has badly decayed under the regime of an obsolete BNA act.

Voting "no" is the same as voting for the Beige Paper. And a vote for the Beige paper is a vote for a weak central government.

The "yes" option is not a cure-all. It doesn't address all the issues at hand.

I don't like what I'm doing. I wish there was another option.

But there isn't, so I'm voting "yes".

Harold Koblin

Letters



To the Daily:

As the school year draws to a close, and as volume 69 of the Daily is about to fold, I would like to make a few comments about this year's edition.

As president of the McGill Debating Union, I would like to present the opinion of our club, and I believe our opinion is also shared by many other groups on campus. Our main complaint is your coverage of campus events. In the wake of the Students Society survey and the fees referendum, it is obvious that very few students know exactly what is going on under the Students Society umbrella. I must lay part of the blame for student ignorance at the Daily's door.

I have no doubt that someone will reply, "We are agents of social change, not StudSoc reporters." It sounds nice, but the fact remains that the Daily will soon be directly student-sponsored and has even more responsibility to those students to report that which concerns them. Fillers of amusing cartoons may be entertaining, but the space could be used just as profitably to publicise or to inform students about campus events.

The Debating Union has traditionally been slighted when it comes to coverage of debates or of speakers. When the Daily deigns to publish an article about some note-worthy appearing at McGill, very rarely do the sponsors get mentioned. The Debating Union's successes at inter-university competition are to a large extent ignored, although athletics usually gets two full pages per issue, with detailed accounts of each goal scored or each yard swum. In particular, the fact that in the past two months we have won prizes at the Smith College, Fordham University, Dalhousie University and Royal Military College tournaments is unknown to the majority of the student population. How else can people become aware of the activities of the Debating Union and of other groups in the same position, unless through the student press?

To make matters worse, those who are interested in attending meetings are often confused or put off by the continued on page 39

Comment

Despite the fact that more than a month has passed since the service workers strike threatened to shut down McGill, Senate has yet to acknowledge the need for a clear policy outlining the rights of students in such matters.

To merely state that students as well as staff have the right to respect picket lines is not enough, for to say otherwise would be a denial of freedom of conscience.

What is needed is a policy that determines how far this right extends with regard to a student's academic responsibilities. While there is no denying that one must suffer the consequences of one's conscience, there are some penalties that are excessively punitive. There is, after all, more at stake than a pay cheque for the student with a social conscience. No student should have his entire academic year jeopardized simply because he refused to cross a picket line in order to take an exam or hand in a paper.

It is fortunate that, during the confusion of the last strike,

Vice-Principal Pedersen accepted his responsibility as an administrator and provided some guidance to students who were unsure of their rights. In his letter of February 20, Pedersen urged that instructors take all reasonable steps to ensure that students who wished to respect picket lines not be penalized.

While Pedersen is to be commended for his action, it is nevertheless apparent that, had there been an effective policy regarding students' rights during a strike at the time that the service workers walked out, there would have been no need for the "Pedersen Letter".

What is even more distressing is that although Senate voted to endorse the "Pedersen Letter" they refused to admit that it had set any precedent. In fact the letter was only endorsed to spare Pedersen the embarrassment of being contradicted by his colleagues.

On April 9 Senate will entertain a student motion that asks that, in the event of a future strike, a letter similar to the "Pedersen Letter" be communicated to the student body. Judging from the general hostility that has so far accompanied any discussion of strike activity, it is unlikely that the motion will meet with much success. Anything that sounds like future policy is just not very popular in Senate.

Keith Boag

The McGill Daily

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News editors	Denis Gascon
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Les "sciences de la gestion" perturbent l'assemblée générale de l'UQAM

par Denis Gascon

Le bousillage systématique mené par les étudiants de Sciences de la gestion a empêché toute considération de l'ordre du jour et forcé l'ajournement sine die de l'assemblée générale des étudiants de l'UQAM convoquée lundi par l'AGEUQAM pour discuter de la reconnaissance de l'association, de la politique d'inscription, de la tutelle en Animation et Recherche culturelle (ARC).

Le président d'assemblée Pierre Houde a décidé l'ajournement suite à l'impossibilité de gouverner une assemblée surchauffée et d'y faire observer le décorum. Après deux heures et demi de débats houleux et mouvementés, l'ordre du jour n'avait même pas été adopté et toutes les discussions en étaient restées aux questions de procédures.

Suite à la présence sur une base presque paritaire des deux "camps" de l'UQAM, l'assemblée de lundi avait vite tourné au vinaigre, indiquant une fois de plus la farouche hostilité qui régit les rapports entre les étudiants de sciences de la gestion et le reste de la population étudiante sympathique à l'AGEUQAM.

Hier cependant, 12 modules étaient toujours en grève à l'UQAM pour soutenir les diverses revendications adoptées en plénière Inter-modulaire (PIM) et sur lesquelles l'assemblée générale souveraine devait se prononcer.

Les quelque 1800 étudiants réunis au théâtre St-Denis, avaient d'abord élu par une faible majorité l'avocat proposé par les étudiants de gestion au poste de président d'assemblée. Mais devant son manque flagrant de contrôle et son intention (encore inédite) d'utiliser trois codes de procédures à la fois et, de ce fait, ne pas respecter la tradition de l'AGEUQAM, les étudiants ont voté sa révocation.

Les étudiants d'administration, faiblement majoritaires dans la salle, et manifestement opposés au principe même de l'AGEUQAM, ont tout entrepris pour empêcher le bon fonctionnement de l'assemblée, applaudissant même à tout rompre quant fut annoncée la levée de celle-ci. Alléguant que l'AGEUQAM n'est pas représentative, ils n'étaient même pas intéressés à discuter le contenu des propositions, visiblement satisfaits de perturber

l'assemblée.

Non sans quelque chauvinisme et en laissant une amère impression d'un antidémocratie le plus complet, ils ont scandé tout au cours de la réunion des slogans du type "vous aurez l'AGEUQAM que nous voudrions" et "à bas l'AGEUQAM".

L'assemblée générale spéciale avait été convoquée essentiellement pour adopter une série de moyens d'actions visant à accélérer le règlement des différents litiges en cours à l'UQAM. Contrairement aux dires des étudiants de gestion qui ont brandi le spectre de la grève générale et de la conséquente fermeture de l'université, les propositions de

suite à la page 43

UQAM: Au tour de l'anti-émeute!

par Denis Gascon

Ajoutant l'injure à l'insulte, l'administration de l'UQAM a fait venir l'escouade anti-émeute de la police de Montréal hier après-midi pour évacuer les quelque 100 étudiants qui occupaient les locaux du département d'Animation et de Recherche Culturelle (ARC).

Appréhendant sans doute "un soulèvement populaire", les forces de l'ordre (sic) ont envoyé pas moins de 12 voitures et plus de 25 agents. Armés de matraques et portant des casques, les policiers ont invité les étudiants à se retirer dans l'ordre sans quoi ils se verraient "contraints" à utiliser la force pour les expulser. Sous le regard intimidateur des policiers, les étudiants se sont donc retirés pacifiquement, non sans qu'un caporal impatient "d'agir" ne crie aux curieux d'aller dehors "s'ils ne voulaient pas se faire bûcher" et n'avise les photographes de

la presse et de l'association de ne pas prendre de photo sous peine de voir leur appareil appréhendé...

L'événement, qui après les innombrables fins de non-recevoir de l'administration, son refus de négocier, son inconsidération totale pour l'AGEUQAM et le comportement fasciste des étudiants de gestion, apparaît en quelque sorte comme la cerise sur l'énorme "gâteau de répression" de l'UQAM, a soulevé l'ire des étudiants présents. Furieux, à bout et révoltés, ils ont manifesté sur la rue St-Denis en chantant "à bas la répression", "nous aurons l'AGEUQAM que nous voulons" et en décriant la pseudo-démocratie de "l'UQAM-université populaire", "démocratie" qui, il va s'en dire, en prend pour son rhume dans le présent conflit. Et, encore une fois, les étudiants ont dénoncé ces "10 ans d'utopie, 10 ans de mauvaise foi".

L'injonction suscite de vives protestations à l'U de M

5000 étudiants en débrayage

par Denis Gascon

17 associations départementales regroupant plus de 5000 étudiants ont débrayé toute la journée hier à l'Université de Montréal pour

mercure publiquement leur appui aux départements d'histoire, de psychologie et de sociologie en grève depuis près de 6 semaines et dénoncer vigoureusement l'injonction obtenue jeudi dernier par l'administration de l'institution.

Des lignes de piquetage ont été dressées par les étudiants sur tous les différents campus de l'U de M, paralysant même complètement le pavillon Lionel-Groulx où siègent les sciences humaines et le pavillon Marie-Victorin qui abrite entre autres les départements de psychologie, communications et préscolaire-élémentaire.

Les étudiants ont aussi distribué des tracts à la grandeur de l'université pour faire connaître les griefs des étudiants en grève. Au nombre des départements en grève, on retrouve entre autres, ce qui est inhabituel, les facultés de médecine et de droit de même que la plupart des départements en science humaines.

Le mouvement de protestation qui a connu une ampleur inédite depuis l'obtention par l'administration d'une injonction temporaire interdisant toute occupation des locaux administratifs, aurait selon certaines estimations perturbé les cours de près de 10000 étudiants.

Par ailleurs un juge de la Cour Supérieure a accédé à la demande de l'administration de l'U de M hier matin et reconduit l'injonction temporaire jusqu'à

mercredi prochain. L'université aurait bien aimé transformer cette injonction en injonction permanente. Quelque 40 étudiants ont assisté à l'audition de la cause pendant qu'une trentaine manifestaient paisiblement devant le Palais de Justice.

L'injonction a suscité de vives protestations de la part des étudiants, ceux-ci alléguant qu'elle est inutile et ne peut que détériorer l'état déjà précaire des négociations. Bien qu'ils la rejettent et continuent de ne pas assister aux cours, les étudiants ont toutefois fait savoir qu'ils la respectent toujours pour éviter toutes représailles légales. Ils essaieront par tous les moyens légaux possibles de la faire retirer.

La journée d'hier est la deuxième journée de solidarité parrainée par l'association générale (FAECUM). Le 13 mars dernier, 2000 étudiants provenant de 8 départements avaient débrayé en appui aux trois départements en grève.

Ces derniers demandent principalement une réforme de leur programme respectif et un pouvoir étudiant effectif en ce qui concerne les questions pédagogiques. En psychologie par exemple, les étudiants revendiquent "un programme mieux défini en fonction des problèmes du milieu" et dénoncent "le décalage entre la théorie universitaire et la

suite à la page 47



photo Denis Courville

Une atmosphère chauffée à blanc, des étudiants des sciences de la gestion uniquement présents pour faire du grabuge, et voilà une assemblée générale importante que l'AGEUQAM doit remettre sans avis...

Who Will Pay For Sovereignty-Association?

- The per capita tax yields in Quebec are lower than the National average, which serves as a base for the FEDERAL government's *FINANCING*. In order to finance the same expenditures that are now being made to OTTAWA, the Quebec Government would *HAVE* to set *HIGHER* tax rates to compensate for the difference in the yield.
- Equalization payments from the Federal Government for the provincial governments' expenditures were nearly \$1.5 *BILLION* in 1978-79. It has grown constantly since 1967 when the payment was \$269 million. The White Paper does not mention this and these contributions would *disappear* with sovereignty-association.
- The price of oil and gas has been kept down from *FEDERAL* energy programs and Quebec taxpayers have benefited directly from it. In 1979, the saving to Quebecers was more than \$1.5 billion. This saving, of course would also disappear with sovereignty-association.
- The tax contribution of Quebecers is by far the highest in the country. It is 23% *higher* than the average of the other provinces and 26% higher than in Ontario. The White Paper mentions a great deal about "the prosperous economy... and social progress", but it is strangely *silent* on what it would *COST* and how it would be *financed*.

Say Yes For Quebec

Vote "No"

NO

MCGILL NO VOTE COMMITTEE

Pigs and cows on campus

by Anita Schapiro

Students at Macdonald College in St. Anne de Bellevue are McGill students, too.

But they occupy the other campus of McGill that those of us downtown don't know much about.

Nearly 20 per cent of Macdonald students are foreigners. And while one-third of the 1980 graduating class is francophone, two-thirds of the U1s are francophone. Altogether, there are some 900 students enrolled at Macdonald. They graduate with McGill degrees in Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering, Food Science, Education, and Commerce.

Macdonald shares facilities with John Abbott College, the most prestigious English CEGEP in the province, with its new \$7.5 million athletic center. Dorms are also shared.

Most of the old Macdonald buildings, dating back to 1907, have been leased to John Abbott. The majority of classes are now held in the new Macdonald Stewart Building, the Barton Building houses a library of nearly 100,000 volumes and the Centennial Center is the student union building.

A new pub called the Kaleigh — Gaelic for the gathering place — has a capacity of 263, a large dance floor, ample seating and a fully equipped deejay's booth.

The *Harvest* is Macdonald's bi-weekly student newspaper.

The *Macdonald Journal*, published monthly, covers agricultural research and development.

The students' council is run much the way McGill's is, with the exception of the Agriculture Undergraduate's Society (AUS). The AUS is separate—it generates its own funds by asking a dollar from anyone who wants to join. However, it is bound by the council constitution.

Outdoor life is an indispensable part of Macdonald life: log-rolling and apple-picking in autumn, special winter sports when the snow is on the ground, sugaring-off and planting in the spring. Distances between campus facilities are considerable, often more than a mile, so many students run or ride bicycles as part of their daily routine.

The expansive grounds that comprise Macdonald are used for recreational as well as for farming and research purposes. Each year, the Woodsman Competition is held at the Morgan Arboretum, Macdonald's 540-acre tract of natural woodlands.

There are twelve events in

the competition—snow-shoeing, ax-throwing and x-country skiing are some of them. Teams come from across Eastern Canada and the US to compete. The Macdonald team took first place for 1980.

Research goes on daily at Macdonald in many special fields that relate not only to agriculture and science, but to ecology. Its reputation is not just known in agrarian circles; it has made the pages of the *Gazette* and *Time Magazine*.

Macdonald is the home of a radar/weather observatory, the Brace Research Institute, a Game Bird Preserve, the Dairy Herd Service Center, a Water Research Center, the National Reference Center for Parasitology, the Lyman Entomological Center, the Morgan Arboretum, and the Ecological Agricultural Project.

The Brace Institute studies wind and solar energy. The Dairy Herd Service Center serves all of Quebec and some U.S. and Ontario farmers in protein and fat content sampling for dairy products. The Parasitology center offers Masters and PhD programs—some selected courses are also offered to undergraduates.

The Morgan Arboretum, where the Woodsman Competition is held, was set up as "a model for integrated multiple use forestry." It supports tree species from all over the world and is used to study efficient ecological use of forest resources. It also has a botanical trail, its own bird sanctuary, recreational trails, and is the site for numerous soil, water, and forest conservation projects. The Arboretum yearly produces timber and quantities of maple syrup.

The Ecological Agricultural Project is a special resource library located on campus. Its information is accessible to the public, and seeks to raise international awareness of the possibilities of ecological food systems in view of limited supplies of food worldwide. It stresses the importance of ecological food systems over advanced technological systems, and is therefore particularly concerned with developing nations. The Project has taken part in international agriculture and food conferences, and has been widely consulted across North America.

College Royal is an annual symposium at Macdonald on agricultural development. Macdonald graduates who spoke this year included David Hopper, Vice President of the World Bank.



The bucolic life at the "udder" campus in St. Anne de Bellevue: Macdonald College's Game Bird Reserve and resident falcon.

Create your own summer job

by Louise Haberl

The Canada Summer Youth Employment Program offers an alternative to the usual restaurant or factory job that awaits students each summer.

The program, funded by the federal government, aims to give post-secondary students the chance to work in an area directly related to their field of study. "The focus this year is on obtaining experience in the student's studies," said Lise Harel, the program's Project Agent for the Montreal area.

Under last year's Young Canada Works Program, students submitted proposals for businesses such as painting services, aid for senior citizens and photography services. The jobs were not necessarily related to the students' studies.

In addition to the career-oriented nature of this year's program, students must have a sponsor for their project, such as a non-profit organization. This is a change from last year's program, in which there was no organization in-

tervening between students and the government agencies that funded them.

The deadline for the submission of proposals was March 28th, although this does not mean that the accepted projects are closed to interested students. Each project will provide a minimum of three jobs, and students can apply for positions at Canada Employment Centres beginning in May.

Brent Hussey, a student at the Quebec Bar School and a former McGill student, helped revise a directory of legal information last summer as part of a Young Canada Works Program.

Hussey was enthusiastic about the idea of a career-oriented summer job. "You see the practical side of your career that you don't see in school," he said.

Hussey's project was a continuation of one started three years ago by the Federal Department of Justice. Last year it employed 18 students with various backgrounds, although most were studying law.

In addition to providing some practical expertise for students' careers, Hussey feels that the project has helped certain groups, in particular senior citizens, to become informed about Quebec civil law.

Students interested in obtaining information about the Canada Summer Youth Employment Program or other summer jobs should contact the McGill Student Placement Office.

New women's group

by Kimberley Stephenson

A series of summer workshops on various aspects of feminism will launch the Centre for Feminist Culture, scheduled to formally open in the fall.

The proposed centre is designed to provide feminist teaching that women involved in the centre feel this city is lacking. And because the centre's courses will not be for credit, they feel it has as much or more to offer than other institutions with women's studies programs.

"It's been found that after the initial surge of enthusiasm people end up taking the courses as credits, and that students begin to take women's studies to teach that subject. It also seems that students turn out to be less radical," said Yvonne Klein, an English professor and one of the women actively involved in the founding of the centre.

There will be a series of 10

workshops, all interrelated, starting on April 16 with an introduction, followed by three workshops on creativity and body image, one on women and mental health May 13, and on May 20 and 27, "Aspects of Past and Present Feminist Theory." The workshops conclude with "Women and Business" led by Montreal businesswoman Jessie Taras. A final session June 10 will assess the program and establish how the centre will conduct itself in the fall.

The women involved in the centre stress that the reception of the workshops will determine the centre's fall activities.

"If there are 2,000 people that's one thing, if there are 20, that's another," said Klein.

All workshops will be conducted at the YWCA on Dorchester and are free of charge. For further information, phone 931-8731 ext. 420.

Looking back: The year in review

In this article the Daily looks at some of the year's most important and/or intriguing on-campus news stories.

RAEU and ANEQ

More important than intriguing was the schism in early October between two Quebec student groups. Quebec's all university student association (RAEU) decided to break away from ANEQ, a group of both university and CEGEP students that RAEU members felt was pursuing unrealistic policies detrimental to students.

McGill joined and contributed financially to the newly independent RAEU.

Over the year the organization has pushed for the recognition of student associations at the universities of Laval and Quebec at Montreal, lobbied the provincial government to extend the period required for Quebec professionals to show proficiency in the French language, worked at establishing internal structures for the group and began a critique of the Quebec government's study of university education in the province.

The McGill Referendum Committee

This active committee got off the ground in September. Its aim was to be a non-partisan group promoting debate on the so-called Quebec question.

In collaboration with other campus groups it brought several well-known politicians to speak and sponsored debates between students and prominent members of the community.

Currently the referendum committee is circulating a questionnaire to gauge student opinion on the sovereignty-association issue.

Playgirl

A McGill student became Playgirl's first ever Canadian centrefold. Catch Burl Chester, a biology major, in this month's Playgirl.

South Africa Committee

Students on this committee decided early on in the year that divestment was the best way to deal with South Africa's apartheid policies. Their report convinced Students' Council to vote that McGill should get its investments out of that country. Since then the committee has been trying, with limited success, to convince the Board of Governors.

Its year's activities have included demonstrations outside the Bank of Montreal, mass circulation of a petition and a Solidarity Week held in February.

Maintenance workers' strike

Perhaps the biggest single event of the year was the maintenance workers' two week strike beginning in late February. The main issue of the strike was job security as workers fought to hold onto their jobs while McGill administrators were "planning for a

smaller university."

A strike support committee formed during the strike and attracted both students and faculty members who showed their support for the strike by boycotting classes.

Playboy at Sadie's

The selling of skin magazines at the Students' Society run Sadie's generated heat early in the year. Foes of sexism and censorship battled it out in the Daily letters column and at the insistence of vp Internal Debbi Shapiro the

issue ended up at council, where it was decided the Society shouldn't be profiting from the sale of sexist materials and the magazines should cease to be sold.

Liberal McGill

Liberal McGill's hefty advertising budget generated some investigative reporting that revealed the organization was not being funded solely by individuals but rather receiving donations from outside businesses. Because Liberal McGill was not technically affiliated with the

Liberal Party the issue didn't come under the jurisdiction of provincial laws yet it revealed an important loophole in election campaign funding laws. The story was picked up by local television and radio.

Student evaluations of teachers

Senate decided early on in the year to take student evaluations into account when recommending who should be receiving tenure. It later, however, rejected the idea that these evaluations should all be made public and left the

decision up to the departments involved.

Elections

In a campus-wide referendum students approved the idea of an eight dollar increase in their Students' Society fees. They also voted to separate the Daily's fee from the Students' Society one in an attempt to enshrine freedom of the press.

Elected to Students' Council next year were Todd Ducharme as president, Daniel Gaucher as vp external and Mary Louise Prosen as vp internal.

Everybody knows that
**Accountants, Architects,
Chiropractors, Dentists,
Doctors, Engineers,
Lawyers, Optometrists,
Pharmacists and
Veterinarians**
make far too much money.

Everybody, that is, except you.

The day you finish your studies is the day you'll see how expensive it is to set up a practice, buy equipment and handle your personal financial needs too.

Without some financial guidance, it can be a tough row to hoe. That's why we, at the Royal Bank, wrote a book about the subject: "Financing Programs for Pre-Practicing Professionals". It's a realistic look at your situation, full of good advice and

information on financial services available to help you get started in business, and keep going.

It even tells you how you can get a line of credit that you can start to use in your last year, to get ready for your first big year.

Ask for it at your local Royal Bank Branch or write to us for it. It's free. How often can you get professional advice that doesn't cost you money?

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ROYAL BANK

IMASCO president:

Business will suffer if Quebec votes yes in referendum

by Richard Goldman

The business community is acting in its own best interests in promoting the "no" vote during the ongoing referendum campaign, Imasco President and Chairperson Paul Paré told a McGill audience last Thursday.

Invited to speak by the McGill "No" Vote Committee, Paré who is also a director of the Royal Bank said that the referendum campaign "affects corporations directly because it

threatens their prospects for future growth."

"Business must look at the consequences of a break-up of Canada and decide how to act," he said. "This may not be morally acceptable to some, but that is not a view we share."

Paré said he became a supporter and spokesman for the "no" option because he "did not want to see 112 years of confederation go down the drain", and that the real choice to be made was between

separation and renewed federalism.

Calling the BNA Act "a document that is a little worn at the edges," Paré said that confederation was in need of a comprehensive review in the light of current realities, and that indications from across Canada were that the country is finally ready for real constitutional reform.

"We are on the threshold of a renewed federalism which will widen our horizons... My 'no' vote will be a vote to keep trying, to accept the new challenge rather than retreat," he said.

"If the 'no' option passes, we will have the chance to begin negotiation for renewed federalism... The consensus across Canada is that to delay

negotiations would be to risk seeing our country fractured."

Paré said he recognized Québec's right to self-determination but that he felt it would be "redundant" to enshrine it in the Canadian constitution.

"Business must look at the consequences of a break-up and decide how to act."

Paré condemned the "narrow Péquiste dream of separation", saying there are only a "hard core" of 20 per cent who support the Parti-Québécois' sovereignty-association option while "another 30 or 40 per cent

are being lead down the garden path to an uncertain future."

Imasco's connections with South Africa were brought up during the question period. Imasco's largest shareholder is British American Tobacco Industries of England, which has at least six fully owned subsidiaries operating in South Africa. When one student cited statistics concerning working conditions prevalent in South Africa, and asked how the speaker could condone involvement with such a state Paré replied: "I wish I knew as much about South Africa as you appear to do." He said British American Tobacco is run by its own board of directors, and that he had no involvement in the policies it establishes.

ATTENTION ALL MCGILL STUDENT LEADERS

If you are the 1980-81 President
Editor
Chairperson
Coordinator, or
Chief Officer

of any McGill student Club
Society
Publication
Council
Committee
Association, or
Service

you must register with the McGill Students' Society by April 15, 1980 if you wish your organization to

- be able to reserve meeting and events space in the Student Union at no cost
- be able to book space in other campus buildings at McGill rates
- receive the summer edition of the McGill Student Leader Bulletin keeping you informed of issues affecting campus groups
- be able to place ads in the McGill Daily at reduced rates
- be invited to a leadership workshop in September
- receive a copy of the operating manual for student leaders to be published in August.

Summer registration forms are available in the Students' Society General Office, Room 105 of the Student Union, 3480 McTavish Street and should be handed in to Heather McLean, Secretary, NO LATER THAN APRIL 15th, 1980, or complete the following:

Organization _____

Name _____ Title _____

Summer Address _____ Apt. _____

_____ Postal Code _____

Summer Telephone 1) _____ 2) _____

If you will not be in the Montreal area during the summer of 1980, please fill in the name and summer address of one member of your organization who will be in Montreal.

Name _____ Title _____

Summer Address _____ Apt. _____

_____ Postal Code _____

Summer Telephone 1) _____ 2) _____

Hand this form in at the Students' Society General Office or mail to: Miss Heather McLean, Secretary
3480 McTavish, Room 105
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 1X9



Deteriorating journalism can only improve in near future

by Brian Topp

The commercial press in Quebec has nowhere to go but up, according to Gerard Leblanc, President of the Fédération Professionnelle des Journalistes du Québec.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Centre for Investigative Journalism (CIJ) last weekend, Leblanc said that journalism in the province had deteriorated in recent years.

"When I started as a journalist ten years ago, francophone

"Now more than 90 per cent of all private newspapers, radio stations and TV stations are chain-owned. Ken Thompson owns the most newspapers in Canada, maybe in the world. Fortunately, he won't interfere with independence. But whatever editorial independence we have is at Thompson's and Conrad Black's pleasure."

However, Ross concluded that the state of Canadian journalism was "itself improv-

"I'm not complacent about the future of newspapers," he said.

"Market research is believed by publishers, and market research is telling them that people want lighter content. I fear the eighties will be an era of bright news and boosterism."

"We'll just have to hope that the people running the newspapers are going to maintain good news."

Marc Starowicz, founding

THE CENTRE FOR
INVESTIGATIVE
JOURNALISM

LE CENTRE POUR LE
JOURNALISME
D'ENQUÊTE



Review
Revue

reporters were playing a role in society. It came out in their articles that they thought there should be hospitals for poor people as well as rich people, and schools for everyone. They weren't ashamed of that," he said.

"Then the national question became the issue, and things changed. Reporters can't let their beliefs out anymore. That spirit of doing something in society is gone."

In the anglophone media, speakers talked about the effects of corporate concentration and of journalism based on market research.

"In 1970, 67 per cent of all private media outlets in Canada were owned by chains," said Alexander Ross, editor of Canadian Business.

ed".

Ross proposed that journalists direct some of the money from their pension funds into ownership of their newspapers.

"I fear the '80s will be an era of bright news and boosterism."

He suggested that employee ownership would ensure the corporate concentration didn't distort newspapers.

Allen Frizell, a Carleton University professor, was less optimistic about the future of journalism in Canada.

producer of CBC's "As It Happens" and "Sunday Morning", put the problem of Canadian journalism more bluntly.

"We don't know what we're talking about," he said.

The three-day conference, attended by some 650 journalists, featured a number of media-related seminars. Topics included investigating provincial legislatures, several seminars on the Quebec referendum, police reporting, television and radio journalism, energy coverage, basic techniques, and the future of Canadian journalism.

The CIJ is a two-year old organization devoted to the promotion of investigative reporting among professional journalists.

Classified

Ads may be placed through
**Sadie's, 1st floor Student
 Union Building, 9 a.m.-5
 p.m.**
**McGill students: \$2 per
 day. For 3 days \$1.75, more
 than 3 days \$1.50.**
**McGill Faculty and Staff:
 \$3.00 per day.**
All others: \$3.50 per day.

341-APT., ROOMS, HOUSING

Spacious and cheerful 4 1/2: Available for
 summer sublet starting May 1 or July 1.
 \$260, near McGill. Also for sale: antique
 desk, bureau, assorted trugs and other
 goodies. 286-0188. Keep trying.

Summer sublet: available May 1 - Aug. 31
 with option to renew the lease, or
 Durocher above Prince Arthur. Laundry in
 building. 5 minutes from McGill.
 \$370/month (negotiable). 849-2566.

Summer sublet: rooms available in a
 furnished 7 1/2 from May to Aug. It's huge
 and sunny and centrally located at 456
 Pine Ave. West (apt. 307). Call 286-0201
 evenings.

Summer sublet, 1585 Dr. Penfield, no. 38.
 Sunny, fully furnished 2 1/2 with rooftop
 terrace. Sublet May 1 - Aug. 31 with option
 to renew, if desired. \$175/month. Open for
 inspection Saturday and Sunday, April 5
 & 6, 1-5 p.m.

Sublet with option to renew. May 1 - Sept.
 1. Sunny 5 1/2 on Durocher just below
 Pine. Excellent kitchen facilities. A steal
 at \$275.1 (per month). Call 286-0229.

Furnished sublet May 1 - Sept. 1.
 Beautiful 1 1/2 apt. in modern bldg.
 Balcony, carpet, free plants. Option to
 renew. Call 288-9659.

Large, sunny 2 1/2 on Durocher above
 Prince Arthur (10 mins. from campus).
 Available May 12th till Aug. 31st. Lease
 renewable. Unfurnished, but fully car-
 peted. Rent \$185/month, but May will be
 paid. Call 286-0375. Keep trying.

Sublet big, sunny 8 1/2 apartment, across
 from the gym. Semi-furnished, if you
 prefer. Very reasonable rent. Amazing
 deal. Call 288-6711.

Sunny, large 5 1/2 to sublet, close to
 McGill (University St.). May - Aug., option
 to renew. 288-7895.

Beautiful, clean, sunny 4 1/2 on Durocher
 above Prince Arthur. Sublet from May 1st
 through summer. All furnished and in
 really beautiful condition. 286-1640.

1 or 2 persons to share apartment. During
 summer, possibly longer. Pine Ave.
 across from the gyms. Call 286-1634.

Sunny 4 1/2 - sublet available May 1 - July
 31 - clean, spacious corner apt. - wood
 floors - new appliances - eat in kitchen -
 fireplace - laundry - near LaCité shopping
 - Durocher above Prince Arthur - un-
 furnished - call 286-0549 - keep trying.

One minute from campus! 6 1/2 available
 to sublet May 1, option to renew. \$475.
 Includes parking. Bug free! Call 842-6958.

Rooms to rent: available May 1 - Sept. 1.
 On Pine near the gym. Prices vary from
 \$100 - \$200/month depending on size of
 rooms. Kitchen and TV room included.
 Call 288-6430.

To sublet until Aug. 31: large, bright room,
 furnished, in nice old building. 10 minutes
 from McGill. \$125/month everything in-
 cluded. For more info call Francine at
 935-3178 after-7 p.m.

Apt. to sublet: roommate wanted to share
 large, furnished 4 1/2 on Summerhill Ave.,
 off Cole des Neiges. Available May 1st,
 \$135.00/month. Walking distance to
 McGill. Call 953-5832.

To sublet. From May 1st till August 31st. 2
 1/2 apartment ideal for 2. Walking
 distance to campus (10 min.), access to
 sauna, pool, and large balcony. Com-
 pletely furnished for only \$375.00, in-
 cludes heat, hot water and water tax. Call
 933-0882 for more information.

Beautiful 4 1/2 to sublet on Durocher near
 Pine. Available May 1st. Rent negotiable.
 Option to renew. Furnished or un-
 furnished. Please call 286-0970.

Furnished apartment to sublet: 6 1/2
 rooms (2 bedrooms and a study) near
 Loyola Campus in N.D.G. On major bus
 routes. Sunny, equipped. Small balcony,
 easy parking. Heat and hot water in-
 cluded in rent of \$215/month. Available
 mid-May or 1st June. Prefer women or
 woman with child. Phone between 5-8 pm.
 486-2083.

Large, sunny, 1 1/2 sublet: June 1st -
 August 31st. Lease renewable. Perfect
 location at corner of campus. Un-
 furnished. \$172/month. Call 844-7509.
 KEEP TRYING!

Sublet - Big 1 1/2 on University St. across
 from Rutherford Physics Bldg. Excellent
 location for summer school. Asking
 150.00 but could be talked down. Please
 call 842-0637 or drop by 3643 University
 St. apt. 2.

Fully furnished - 2-bedroom apartment to
 sublet from May-August. Balcony and
 sunroof facility. Located on Stanley
 Street above Sherbrooke. For in-
 formation, call Kirk or Don at 284-0814.
 Rent negotiable.

Summer Apartment Wanted: Teacher on
 summer course requires bachelor or 1-
 bedroom apartment in McGill area from
 June 28/80 to August 10/80. Parking
 preferred but not necessary. Contact Bob
 Fumerton, 120 Waverley St. Ottawa, Ont.,
 K2P 0V4 or call 1-613-563-1582.

Spacious 6 1/2 to sublet with option to
 renew on Durocher below Pine, bug free.
 \$400.00 per month. Available May 1st.

Furnished sublet May 1 - Sept. 1.
 Beautiful 1 1/2 apt. in modern bldg.
 Balcony, carpet, free plants. Option to
 renew. Call 288-9659.

Large, sunny 2 1/2 on Durocher above
 Prince Arthur (10 minutes from campus).
 Available May 12 till August 31st. Lease
 renewable. Unfurnished, but fully car-
 peted. Rent \$185/month, but May will be
 paid. Call 286-0375. Keep Trying.

Large, unfurnished 3 1/2 to sublet May 1st
 - August 31st. Option to renew. Rent
 negotiable. Prime location. Peel above
 Sherbrooke. Call Jane or Nancy 286-0095.

Quiet, clean 2 1/2 room apt. to sublet May
 4 to July 31, option to renew. Furnished or
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cc page 26

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 Council, will take a close look at the present
 situation in Southeast Asia and plan several events
 aimed at informing the McGill community on these
 matters. The chairperson will coordinate the
 activities of this Committee.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON (PUBLICITY) WELCOME WEEK

The student holding this position will be responsible
 for ensuring that all Welcome Week activities are
 properly publicized in accordance with budgets
 available.

NOTE:

All of the above positions are considered voluntary.
 Joint applications will be accepted from not more
 than two (2) students for any one (1) position.

All applications will be treated confidentially and
 will be reviewed by the Students' Society
 Nominating Committee. The best qualified
 candidates will likely be interviewed by the
 Committee.

Janet Falconer, Chairperson, Nominating Committee.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON (PUBLICITY) MCGILL PROGRAM BOARD

The student holding this position will assemble a
 committee to put into effect new innovative means
 of publicizing Program Board events to the McGill
 and Montreal communities.

CHAIRPERSON ACTIVITIES NIGHT

Activities Night is traditionally held during the
 second week of classes in September each year. This
 evening event allows the more than 100 student
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 Chairperson must appoint students to the
 organizing committee to contact student groups
 well in advance and to take care of publicity,
 entertainment, etc.

Official application forms are available at the
 Students' Society General Office, Room 105 of the
 Student Union, 3480 McTavish Street. Completed
 applications should be submitted to Miss Heather
 McLean, Secretary, in the General Office NO
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Book Early To Avoid Disappointment

Professors in court over unionization

by Françoise Girard

The conflict between the McGill Faculty Union and the McGill Association of University Teachers is one of both ideology and practical concerns. Its result may be the onset of academic unionization at McGill much sooner than expected.

On September 28th, 1979, MFU charged the MAUT with violating the Quebec Labour Code.

The case is based on a petition to the court to dissolve the MAUT. Among the charges entered in the province's labour court were that the MAUT has tried to help McGill University undermine the activities of the MFU "by agreeing to be dominated by an em-

"People in power are all MAUT members and strongly supporting it."

ployer, McGill" and by "acting as an accomplice in the manoeuvres of McGill aimed at preventing the unionization of McGill employees."

The MFU charged the MAUT with allowing itself to be favoured by the University as the "sole employee association to negotiate salaries of academic employees at McGill."

The MAUT was also charged with accepting financial assistance from the university in the form of an 80 per cent discount on internal mail, a discount which is not given to other university organizations, according to the MFU.

The MAUT's alleged agreement with McGill stipulating that all faculty employees automatically become members of the MAUT unless they notify the association otherwise they also cited as being contrary to Quebec labour law. Under the alleged agreement dues for the MAUT are deducted automatically by the university from the paychecks of MAUT members. The MFU charged that the administration refused to provide the

same service to the McGill Faculty Union.

The MFU completed the presentation of evidence for its case on February 7th. In presenting its case, the MFU called 22 witnesses who testified before the court and were cross-examined by the MAUT and university attorneys. The university has taken part in the proceedings since it may be affected by the outcome of the trial because of a related case that is pending against it for alleged violations of the Labour Code.

The MAUT presented its evidence last Thursday and Friday. The written argument should soon be presented by the court by both parties.

The ideological conflict between the MAUT and the MFU is fairly obvious.

The MAUT was founded in the early '50s. According to vice-principal Leo Yaffe, the goals of the MAUT were "staff involvement in the operation of the university and raising the standards of employment of the academics." At that time, the academic salaries at McGill were "absolutely disgraceful" and the contribution of the academics to the running of the University was not very important. In this sense, the MAUT was "one of the pioneers in this field, in university life in Canada," according to Yaffe.

The MAUT believes that McGill being an academic institution, it should be run by the academics. This is "collegiality." The MAUT believes collegiality to be a civilized way of discussion and does not think unionization is necessary at McGill. Unionization will create an atmosphere of confrontation and antagonism, the MAUT told the Daily in an interview last term.

The MFU holds the exactly opposite view. According to its president, Allen Fenichel, "McGill has become lawless" and collegiality is "an illusion of participation." "With unionization, we will have a clear set of rules under which staff and administration relations can

function," says Sid Ingerman of the MFU.

The MFU was founded in the late '60s, at a time when government budget cuts were starting to hit Quebec universities. Since then, all other universities in Quebec except Concordia have unionized. Because of the budget cuts, faculty members at these universities saw the need to protect their job security and academic standards within their institution.

The opposition between the MAUT and MFU is therefore quite clear. While the MFU members more or less believe unionization to be inevitable, the MAUT claims that 80 per cent of faculty at McGill sees no need to unionize.

In court, the MFU has brought evidence to support its claims that the MAUT is trying to hinder them. Such evidence includes examples of harassment of some MFU executives by the administration, and Principal Johnston's well-known stand against unionization and accreditation at McGill.

The MFU also presented letters

The MFU charges that the administration refuses to provide it with the same services as MAUT.

signed by MAUT executives, and stating that "MAUT is recognized by the administration as the representative of the Faculty" and that "amongst the accomplishments of MAUT on behalf of the professional teaching staff in the last few years are the following: negotiation with the administration for salary increments."

The MFU argues the MAUT has no right to negotiate salaries with the administration, as it is not an accredited union.

For its part, MAUT counters this

argument by explaining that it was not aware of the legal implications of certain words prior to the onset of the court case, and that these "negotiations" were only discussions and recommendations to the Board of Governors.

According to Allen Fenichel of the MFU, a certain environment is created at McGill if the MAUT is able to participate in the various university committees, with the administration, in terms of solidifying the notion that they are the recognized organization on campus.

"It puts the MFU in a very awkward position," said Fenichel in court.

Ingerman agrees: "We find ourselves in a situation where the people in power are MAUT members and are all strongly supporting it" (the MAUT).

So far, the MFU members are satisfied with the proceedings in court. If they win, the MAUT will be dissolved. According to Ingerman, "this would hopefully create conditions in which a majority of staff members would seek and obtain a collective bargaining organization." Whether or not that organization would be the MFU as such is not that important to Ingerman.

"All that the MFU wants is a collective agreement at McGill," he says.

If they lose, Ingerman thinks the MFU members will keep on going with basically the same strategy. The MFU hopes the decision will be rendered in early summer.

This trial is therefore especially important for the McGill community in that it could bring about unionization at McGill much faster than observers have predicted.

In view of the proposed budget cuts and of the administration's attitude during the recent support workers' strike, some believe unionization is the only way to ensure job security and to maintain the academic standards that have given McGill its name.

Former executive member:

Purged ANEQ members were not anti-democrats

by Denis Gascon

Accusations of antidemocratism which led to the "purge" of three Workers Communist Party (WCP)-sympathizers from the executive of l'Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ) two weeks ago were all totally unfounded, says dismissed secretary of external affairs André Rémillard.

"An executive which calls for seven national meetings within 10 months of power is neither antidemocratic nor acting without consulting its basis," he said in a Daily interview.

The three members, André Chabot, Jean Latraverse and Rémillard were dismissed by a 2 to 1 majority membership vote because "they suppressed dissident ideas, took unilateral positions, did not consult

students and were putting their political line before ANEQ and student interests."

Responding officially to the charges for the first time in two weeks, Rémillard said the executive had always acted on mandates.

"Of course, sometimes, we put forward orientations not yet ratified by general assemblies, but that brings up the question of the conception of democracy in ANEQ. Does democracy mean that the direction gives some orientation or that it waits passively for general assemblies to vote mandates? I think the second one is impossible in practice," said Rémillard.

While they recognize there was an important gap between the executive and the membership, the three dismissed executives said in a letter

recently published that they were always defending "links between ANEQ and the students".k

They say, contrary to the allegations in the motion of non-confidence, they had mandates from the congresses to support the CEGEP employees strike and law 62. The congress had given mandates "to support the Common Front."

Rémillard presented two methods of establishing a national direction: one which draws perspectives and establishes a consensus out of students' ideas to propose a direction, and another one where the executives bring up what they think is good and seek students' support and approval before implementing it. When asked about the balance between the two

conceptions, Rémillard did not seem to know where to draw the line.

Rémillard feels the dismissal was imbued with "anti-communism" and was "a refined witch hunt".

"Those who dismissed us did so not because we did not consult students but rather because they disagreed with our decisions," he said.

Asked to explain why 15 institutions voted for the motion if all the accusations were unfounded, Rémillard seemed confused about whether anti-communism or a willingness to resolve ANEQ problems was the reason for the expulsion.

In light of the fact that it was the third motion calling for the executive dismissal this year, Rémillard said the executive had made errors. He said their

position on RAEU was wrong and that they should have pushed for a strong RAEU in a strong ANEQ and gone beyond their divergences with RAEU leaders rather than criticize their "scissionist position".

Rémillard also admitted errors in the "loans and bursaries struggle" and ANEQ's lack of consideration for any other issue.

Rémillard criticized new secretary-general Jacques Beaupré for some of his policies and statements.

"He refused to denounce the addition of a mandatory mathematics course to CEGEP program or to present himself as the ANEQ secretary-general because 'students were not ready for it.' This goes against ANEQ's role of information and organization," he said.

Education cutbacks:

by Rick Boychuk

Like the driver of a car approaching a steep drop in the road the Quebec government is gingerly applying the brakes to university spending. Reluctant as they might be to retard the "rattrapage" in education spending Quebec has pursued since 1961, it is clear the government believes social service spending must be arrested.

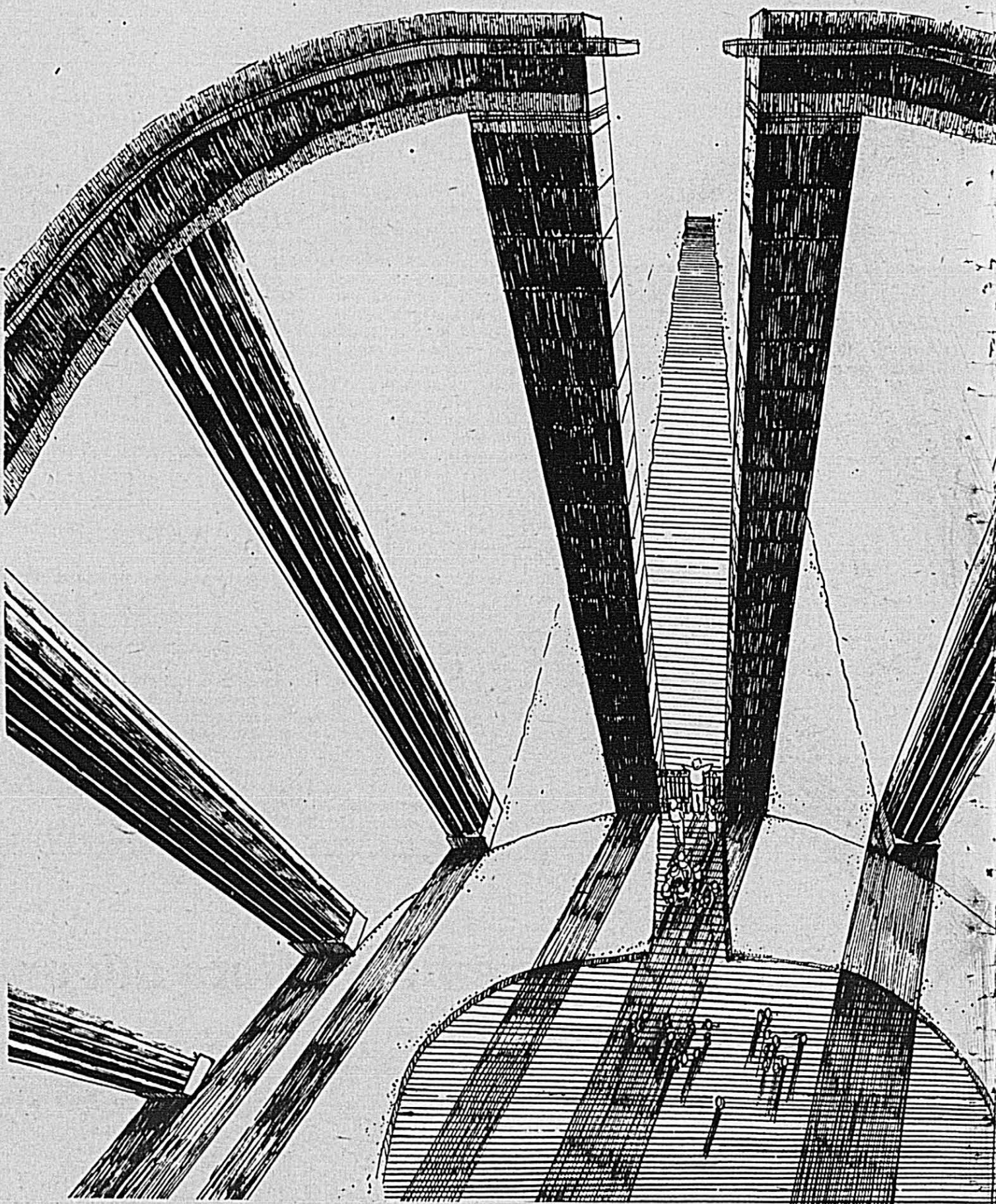
They are in good company: virtually every other provincial government has begun hacking away at budgets for post-secondary institutions. But in this rush to fiscal equilibrium, some of the losers ought to be identified. In Quebec's case, historical circumstance dictates that the first victims of this causal austerity program will be the lower classes, and more specifically, the francophone lower classes.

It seems an irony indeed to be accusing the Parti Quebecois of helping to perpetuate the historical inequalities that have existed between the francophones and anglophones of Quebec. Yet their policy of cutbacks will do just that. The third report of the Commission d'étude sur les Universités (CEU) suggests this will be the end result of systematic university budget cuts. The report's authors argued that despite almost 20 years of expansion of Quebec's universities, la belle province is still far behind other provinces, most notably Ontario, in per capita post-educational funding. In fact, they showed that "compared to Ontario, the percentage of Quebec 18-24 year-olds with BAs and first professional diplomas has fallen off between 1971 and '76: from 4.5 per cent (compared to Ontario's 5.2 per cent) in 1971 to 3.9 per cent (compared to Ontario's 7.4 per cent) in 1976."

Although part of the responsibility for this statistical shortfall can be attributed to demographics (a baby boom bulge in those years) history and economics are at work here as well. And to understand these social forces we must first examine the composition of Quebec's student population and how it has changed in the last decade.

In linguistic terms, 5.29 per cent of the francophone community is presently receiving a university education as opposed to 13.48 per cent of the anglo community. The Quebec anglophone community has a higher percentage of university graduates than any other group in Canada.

In socio-economic terms the CEU report shows that although the student body now represents a wider range of social classes there are still glaring inequalities. For example they argue statistically that children of professionals are four times more likely to end up at university than the children of farmers. They note it is the newer universities (U de Sherbrooke and



Université du Québec à Montréal) which have a more popular representation. Student surveys showed that 37.2 per cent of U de Sherbrooke and 42.3 per cent of UQAM students are the children of blue collar workers while only 18.2 per cent of McGill and 24.7 per cent of Laval students share that socio-economic background.

Another statistical breakdown suggests the students from lower classes are over-represented in the faculties of education, arts and management. The children of

professionals and upper and middle management executives are more likely to be found in the faculties of management, medicine and science.

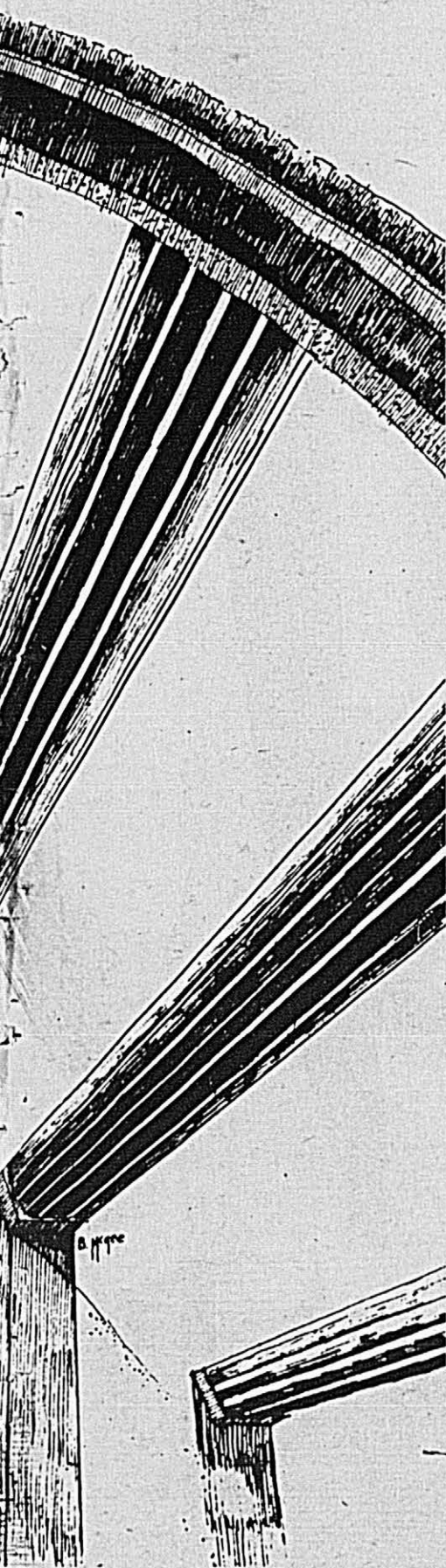
The real change in enrollment statistics, however, has been in the part-time/full-time ratios. In 1960 only Sir George Williams University had part-time students. But in 1978, 27.9 per cent of Quebec's university students were part-time. A Statistics Canada study suggests the part-time figure is closer to 50 per cent. In the 1977-78 school year. Statistics Canada estimated there

were 81,403 full-time students in Quebec universities as opposed to 159,222 in Ontario universities and 78,124 part-time students in Quebec as opposed to 79,005 part-time students in Ontario.

Student body ages

The increase in part-time students is reflected in the average age and socio-economic status of the student body. There are more older students attending university and the majority of the students studying part-time are children of the lower classes (blue

Who is being squeezed?



revealed that 48.7 per cent of Quebec students hold down a job during the school year. The survey further shows that 33.2 per cent of full-time students and 89.1 per cent part-time students hold jobs during the school year.

Statistics regarding who receives financial aid in the form of loans and bursaries show why students are working their way through university. The CEU report says 65.6 per cent of all students in Quebec do not receive any financial aid and of those who receive aid, 11.3 per cent are given less than \$500. When the aid figures are broken down by father's occupation we see that 71.6 per cent of students whose fathers are blue or white collar workers do not receive any aid while only 49.3 per cent of the students whose fathers are middle or upper management executives do not receive government financial aid.

Students attending McGill, however, are more likely to receive financial help than students elsewhere. Besides provincial money McGill has private endowments which it dispenses to needy students in the form of loans and bursaries. McGill Student Aid director Judy Stymest says the university "gives out a considerable amount."

"Our aid program has doubled over the last ten years. Donations have been on the rise."

Stymest says in 1972/73 almost 2,000 McGill students were receiving money from the province. That number has not changed although the amounts being given have increased. She says that the Quebec government student aid program is one of the best in the country. But slowly cutbacks are being introduced. Stymest says the government has been increasing the size of the loan given and decreasing the amount of the bursary.

When push comes to squeeze

It would be difficult to fault the Quebec government for its education funding policies during the '70s. The middle and lower classes have at least seen the inside of Quebec universities. The lower classes, in particular, are represented in all the schools. But their toe-hold is a tenuous one. By and large they are part-time students, do not receive financial aid and are francophone. When the budget cuts are introduced, it will be these very students who are once again frozen out. An increase in tuition costs, a further tightening of the loans and bursaries program, a hike in residence fees (as is being proposed at U de M) or a dozen other such austerity measures could force these students out of school. Considering that only 5.29 per cent of Quebec francophones are now receiving a university education (the Canadian average is about 10 per cent)

it would seem sheer folly to introduce policies which would further reduce this figure. Yet it is happening.

"We can see the government is planning cutbacks from a report tabled in the National Assembly last May. In the report they accept as a goal for the year 2000 the level of education spending attained by Ontario in 1976" says McGill professor and Federation des associations des professeurs des universités du Québec (FAPUQ) president Jean-Louis Roy.

"The government believes that in the future a smaller population will be interested in going to university and they don't want to build institutions that will not be used."

"But the methodology they used in the study was totally demolished by the CEU. The CEU pointed out that the government was not taking into account the fact that half the student body is now part-time. And they are still basing their statistics on students between the ages of 18- and 24. But this changing," says Roy.

His sentiments are echoed by FAPUQ executive-director Rene Serge Larouche.

"The government is very prudent. The general spirit of their proposals is to base future post-secondary funding on per capita figures—like the 1976 Ontario expenditures. But the government is not saying exactly what is to be cut. They are increasing some things and cutting others—all very cleverly."

"I think there will continue to be cutbacks in higher education spending all over the occidental world because of the oil crisis. But it isn't fair for the francophone universities. The cutbacks

are beginning at a time when the development of Quebec's institutions of higher education, which was begun in 1961, is not yet complete. The anglo universities in Quebec still produce far more graduates than all the francophone universities."

The CEU report is even more critical of the policy of linking university growth to economic fluctuations. The authors argue that individuals with more education have more employment opportunities. An education offers flexibility and mobility.

The authors also scoff at the notion of declining enrollments. First, they say, Quebec has offered only a small proportion of its population a university education. There is no lack of applicants. And second, entrance requirements currently in use are not a fair judge of an individual's ability. The doors could be opened wider than they presently are, they suggest.

The descent has begun. Government officials obviously perceive the road to be steep and a long way to the bottom. Policy prescription being offered by Quebec City is to lean heavily on the brake; to cutback education funding. In the short run it may be prudent economic management. But the long run social consequences are far more crucial. Quebec will not bankrupt itself by continuing the present level of post-secondary educational funding. To cut back on this funding, however, would create a legacy that would long be remembered, for it is a policy that would touch the lives of many individuals. And specifically, it would affect the lives of those individuals who have limited opportunities in the first place.

Unemployment rates in Quebec in 1977 by age and level of education

Level of education	Age		
	15-24	25 and over	all ages
0 to 8 years	25.7%	9.5%	10.6%
secondary education partially completed or completed	18.9%	7.8%	11.9%
post-secondary (CEGEP) partially completed	16.5%	6.9%	11.4%
post-secondary (CEGEP) graduate	12.0%	5.5%	7.3%
university diploma	—	3.6%	4.3%
total	17.8%	7.5%	10.3%

Source: CEU report III

collar and service workers).

There is but one clear conclusion one can draw from these statistics. Although the CEU authors note that 50 per cent of Quebec university students come from families with low incomes and 50 per cent have parents who only reached grade 11, the fact is that children of the lower classes are entering university almost in spite of the government rather than because of it. Increasingly, students are choosing to study part-time for the simple reason that they cannot afford to study full-

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**CANADIAN IMPERIAL
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What was hot and what was not at campuses across Canada

by Heather Tisdale

The school year 1979/80 saw the Canadian university student continue the fight against fee increases and budget cutbacks. But what may be more important is the increase in social awareness which seemed to spread across Canadian university campuses.

Cutbacks

Money was on the mind of every budget-conscious student. And with the beginning of a new decade, it does not appear that the financial situation will improve. Bill Tieleman, a CUP (Canadian University Press) staffer, wrote: "The writing was on the wall for years but only now are the full effects of continuous education funding cutbacks being felt."

A barrage of statistics reaffirms the impression that higher education is indeed a luxury item.

For instance:

- the average tuition at the University of Toronto will be 16.5 per cent more than the present charge of \$710
- some tuition fee increases at U of T next year could go as high as 53 per cent of the present charge
- in Alberta there will be a probable fee increase of 10 per cent
- in 1978/79 Manitoban students faced a 20 per cent increase in tuition and this year they were forced to pay an additional six per cent
- at Simon Fraser University the Board of Governors approved a 49 per cent rent increase over two years for student residences
- and at McGill the administration is "Planning for a Smaller University."

Many universities have been forced to cut support staff and faculty. Foreign students may become an endangered species because all but three provinces have differential tuition fees and are charging more to foreign students.

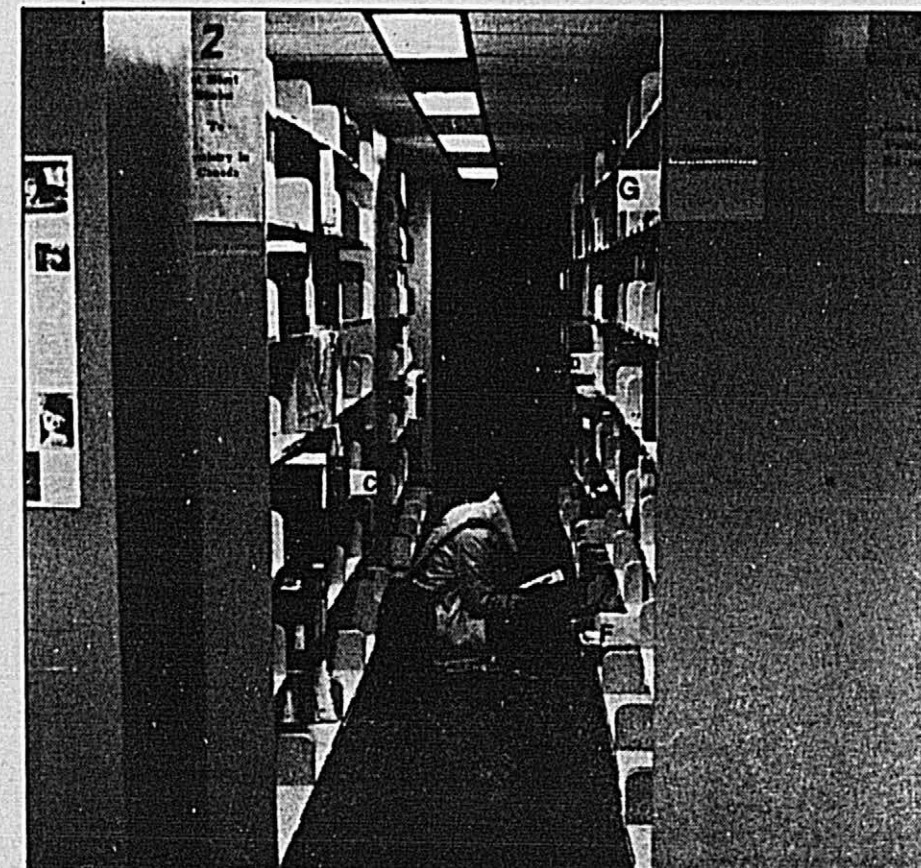
The reaction to mounting costs and cutbacks ranged from resignation (in more senses than one — at York University the dean of Fine Arts resigned over cutbacks) to outright protest.

The Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) was particularly active in protesting increases and cutbacks. In the fall the organization launched a campaign called "Prescription for a higher education," in which 40,000 post cards were distributed to universities and colleges across the province and were sent in by students to the provincial government.

In February a group of U of T students occupied the office of President James Ham, and at Laurentian University in March there was a sit-in staged by some 50 students. In Ontario protest of this sort was often aimed not only at the university but at the province's Ministry of Education as well.

Protests over money have not yet ended for the year. Students in Ontario and Alberta are planning to march on their provincial legislatures.

What has made this year different from others is a general increase in awareness of the world beyond the



confines of the campus. It would be safe to say that the average student was becoming more left-leaning in his or her attitudes.

Not that this happened overnight; this was the year that these attitudes were manifested in various forms of action.

Divestment

The issue of Canadian universities'

investments in South Africa (either direct or indirect) was a particularly dynamic one. Student groups exerted pressure on their administrations to withdraw their funds from banks which lent money to the racist regime.

A vigorous student campaign at Trent University resulted in that university's Senate deciding to withdraw money from banks which blan-

tantly lent money to South Africa with the proviso that they would patronize banks that purported to be examining the issue.

Students at Dalhousie University were asked to boycott the Bank of Commerce over its South African connections. And at McGill there was significant student support for the South Africa Committee which sponsored information sessions and presented a petition to the Board of Governors requesting divestment.

There was also support at some universities for Nicaragua's literacy campaign.

A cursory glance at university newspapers reveals a growing interest in international issues.

Engineers in trouble

Feminist consciousness manifested itself in action against the most obvious form of campus sexism — certain engineering activities and publications.

A special committee was set up at the University of Windsor to investigate the engineering students' society newspaper.

Engineers at the University of British Columbia may have seen the last of their Lady Godiva ride and Red Rag newspaper. The administration was forced to defend the engineers' activities to a human rights branch investigation, at which a spokesperson said: "It would seem that at UBC racism is out but sexism is perfectly acceptable."

The issue of sexual harassment is being studied on various campuses, and will probably be more highly publicized next year.

But there is still a long way to go when this year's National Union of Students (NUS) convention passes a declaration of the rights of the female student.

Nuclear power

There was universal student concern about environmental issues such as acid rain and nuclear power. Awareness of pollution begins on campus too. In September it was observed that noticeably high levels of radiation had leaked undetected into a University of British Columbia building. It was found that Concordia University's neutron generator had been leaking neutron particles into the basement of a campus building since 1976.

Canadian universities are now under scrutiny for lax procedures in allowing unsafe amounts of radioactive wastes on campus.

Students are now less likely to accept injustice as they were in the heyday of '70s apathy. Students at the Université de Montréal are still on strike over various issues. Chinese students are planning legal action against the CTV network for alleged distortion of facts on a show about foreign students.

Apathy at McGill University officially came to an end this winter when support workers went on strike. Many students rallied to their defence via a strike support committee, and hundreds of students boycotted classes.

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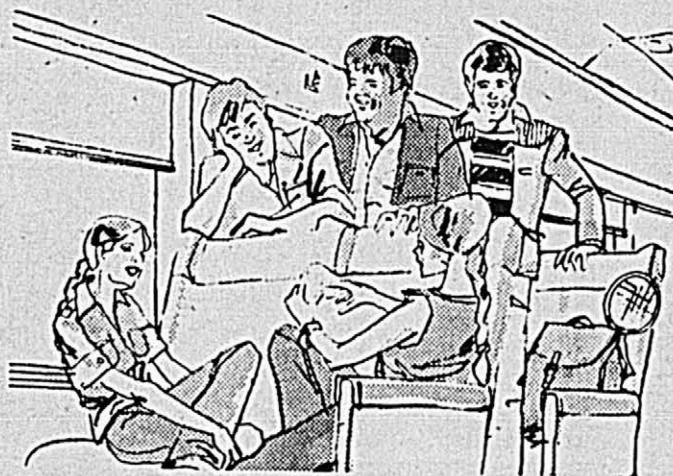
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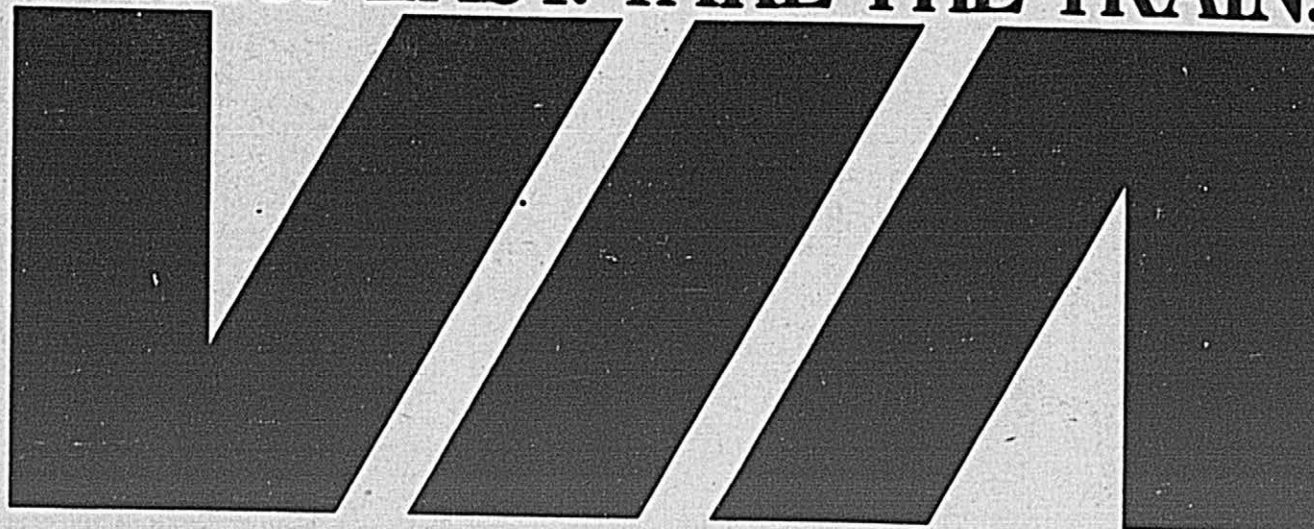
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Drug industry needs high dose monitoring

by Julian Betts
and Marc Tessier-Lavigne

On November 26, 1961, the Grunenthal drug firm withdrew its popular sleeping pill containing thalidomide from the market. Before thalidomide was withdrawn, the chemical produced deformities in 6,000 infants in West Germany alone. In the two decades that have passed since the thalidomide catastrophe, governments in North America have monitored the drug industry's research much more carefully. In 1973, the Canadian government, in conjunction with the US government, published a detailed, 183-page set of drug test guidelines.

Despite compliance to these new regulations, the drug industry on several occasions has been found guilty of abuses and fraudulent practices in attempts to circumvent these stringent requirements, especially when sizeable profits are at stake.

The elaborate and expensive drug testing procedure begins with a thorough pharmacological assessment of the drug. If the effectiveness study gives promising results, the company will begin testing the drug on laboratory animals, usually dogs and rats.

The first test procedure determines the acute toxicity of the drug, or in other

words the amount of the drug which is lethal.

Secondly, the researchers check for sub-acute toxicity by adding the drug to the animals' diet during a 90-day period and observing any physiological changes. Some the animals are then killed and thoroughly examined, while others are kept alive and put on a normal diet, to determine whether any side effects which appeared in the animals are permanent.

Over an 18-year period, the use of the drug phenformin resulted in a significant number of fatalities in the U.S.

The third step of the procedure tests whether low dosages of the drug over long periods of time are toxic to the animal. The effects of the drug on three generations of animals are studied. These three sets of experiments require some two years for completion and cost an estimated \$500,000. On the average only one or two per cent of all drugs tested will pass these tests.

If the studies reveal no major problems with the drug, the firm will

then present the toxicity results to the Health Protection Branch in Canada or, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the United States. If the toxicity data meet the requirements, and if the company can provide evidence of the drug's potential benefit, the health protection branch will grant the company permission to test the drug on healthy human volunteers. The tests study the kinetics of the interaction between drug and body, and are eventually applied to consenting patients.

If the new drug produces no major side effects in the patients, and if it proves more effective in alleviating the condition than other drugs already on the market, the drug company may begin limited distribution of the drug to general practitioners. After this complex risk/benefit analysis, the drug firm finally puts the drug out onto the market.

Despite these elaborate safety precautions, unsafe drugs continue to appear on the market. Last November the National Cancer Institute announced that corticosteroid drugs used in the treatment of cancer and arthritis had been linked to a new strain of pneumonia. In March 1978, Japanese courts awarded \$1.1 million in damages to 16 people who had taken an anti-diarrhetic drug called quinoform which resulted in paralysis. The drug allegedly affected 11,000 Japanese before its ban in 1970. Ciba-Geigy, one of the pharmaceutical companies that marketed quinoform, suffered a further setback in 1977 when the American government ordered phenformin, a prescription drug used by some 385,000 diabetics, off the market. Over an 18-year period the blood disorder it produced resulted in more than 100 fatalities in the U.S.

The first reason for such failures is the danger inherent in all drugs; the safety standards in the industry are not always to blame. Animal tests can only approximate how a drug will affect humans. Indeed, some drug's side effects may not manifest themselves even during the testing of humans. Carcinogens in particular may escape detection since cancer can take up to 25 years to appear.

Risk/benefit analysis comes into play at this stage to aid in deciding whether a drug's side effects are worse than the condition it cures. An example of such a problem arose in May 1979 when the National Cancer Institute (NCI) reported that reserpine, a drug used to lower high blood pressure, caused cancer. FDA and NCI officials agreed that the short term benefits of the drug outweighed the possibilities that it could produce cancer over the long term. Reserpine is still on the market; the final decision is left to the consumer, as it is with birth-control pills.

A second reason for the appearance of unsafe drugs is the industry's need for profit.

According to Samuel Epstein of the School of Public Health of the University of Illinois, the drug industry has produced inadequate, biased and manipulated data, and has even gone as far as destroying compromising data. The greatest problem is that almost all the risk/benefit analyses from which regulatory decisions are made are produced and interpreted by the

industry itself or by universities and commercial laboratories under contract to industry.

This high degree of self-regulation has resulted in low quality studies. In 1967, the FDA Commissioner Herbert Ley complained that "almost half of the petitions originally submitted to the Food and Drug Administration have been incomplete and, therefore, have required subsequent supplementation, amendment, withdrawal, or denial."

Epstein, in his recent study "The politics of cancer," reveals the faults in design and performance of carcinogenicity tests:

- 1) premature termination of experiments (either intentionally or because animals are submitted to excess doses) before cancers can develop
- 2) inadequate monitoring of the intended procedures
- 3) "alteration, falsification and even destruction of records."

"There are no safe drugs. There are only safe dosages."

Epstein's conclusions have been verified by studies from a number of US agencies, in particular those of the Environmental Protective Agency (EPA) and the carcinogenicity panel of the Mark Commission on Pesticides. In 1969, this panel reviewed 17 industrially sponsored studies on the carcinogenicity of DDT and concluded that 14 of those studies were "so inherently defective as to preclude any possible determination of carcinogenicity."

But beyond mere negligence, or the production of inadequate data, industry has also indulged in fraudulent manipulation of data. Epstein cites the cases of the drug Dornwall, for which the Wallace and Tienan Company were found guilty of submitting false data, and the drug MER/29 for which officials of the Richardson-Merrill Company were criminally convicted. The drug Penalba was removed from the market in 1968 after an FDA inspector accidentally discovered hidden information proving its lack of efficacy as compared with its individual ingredients.

More recently, in 1977, Industrial Biotech Labs of Illinois, faced with a US governmental investigation, destroyed files dealing with toxicological and carcinogenicity tests of thousands of federally approved products including drugs, food additives, pesticides and industrial chemicals. Officials subsequently admitted having ordered this destruction of documents.

In response to such occurrence, governments have set out to ensure the quality control of the data used in regulation. In the US in 1977, Congress allocated \$16.6 million to the FDA for this purpose. The industry has responded by increasing its testing capacities, a move that brings new fears to critics. They believe the problem of data misrepresentation and abuse can be solved only by creating independent organizations to form what Epstein calls a "neutral buffer zone" between

continued on page 20



Comment

Public health: a social approach

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" states the well-known adage. Yet in a day when massive oil spills are blackening our shores, industrial smokestacks are blackening our skies, and nicotine and tar are blackening our lungs, it becomes increasingly evident that man has forgotten the value of preventing health hazards before they appear.

Industry has a long record of failing to take preventive safety measures until the damage has been done. As for government, it has largely failed in its responsibility to regulate industrial safety. A Nader report on occupational disease in industry reveals that the Massachusetts government uncovered 24,845 violations of the safety laws in 1968, an overwhelming indictment of industry's contempt for health codes. Furthermore, the state, in mockery of its own laws, assessed a mere 12 fines for these violations. The report also declares that in 1968 the Delaware government employed only one safety inspector for every 207,000 workers—a very dangerous form of tokenism indeed.

At the heart of the problem lies government's heavy reliance on retrospective curative measures as opposed to forward looking preventive measures to solve problems. Such policies prevent the development of foresight necessary to combat nascent dangers to the health of the society.

An example of government's reluctance to take safety precautions before absolutely necessary recently occurred in Ontario, where it was found that many older buildings contain large quantities of asbestos — a known carcinogen. Instead of ordering the removal of the asbestos from all buildings, the Ontario government plans to remove it from schools only. And it complains that the price tag, of well under one million dollars, is too high.

The public has come to know this slipshod brand of government under the euphemistic name of "crisis management" — a system of government delivering exactly what it promises, management of crises, rather than their outright prevention.

In 1969, a journalist discovered that 200 children inhabiting American slums die each year of lead poisoning, caused by eating flaking paint off tenement walls. Although the discovery prompted a number of investigations into lead toxicity, it failed to initiate any investigations into the social causes of these deaths. This example demonstrates government's unbalanced approach to the tackling of health hazards.

If industry and government cannot, or refuse to cope adequately with public health hazards, impetus for drastic changes obviously must originate from outside these two spheres. However, to criticize government and industry as the sole two groups which deal inadequately with health hazards would be to vastly underestimate the scope of the problem. The public as well is guilty of refusing to swallow mildly unpleasant medicine today to prevent tomorrow's ills.

The products of science have helped to create this unsettling trend of

public unconcern for health. In 1977, American doctors filled 120 million prescriptions for tranquilizers and sleeping pills. As society increases its dependence on these chemicals to relieve stress, it loses its desire to change the social institutions which created the stress in the first place. Thus, society is leaning on science as a crutch to relieve its aches and pains, instead of confronting the problems which are crippling it.

A similar pattern of reliance on scientific cures has led to a lack of simple preventive measures from being taken against the two leading causes of death in North America — cancer and heart disease.

Governments have spent over \$10 billion in the last two decades on medical research on cancer. At the same time, the US government in 1979 spent only \$6 million on its anti-smoking campaign. Yet is it not common sense to fight a medical illness whose causes are largely social by taking preventive social measures? Certainly, scientific cures of cancer would be a great boon to mankind, but not if the scientific search for these cures impinges on the budgeting of equally valuable social programs to prevent cancer.

Similarly, heart disease is a medical syndrome whose causes are largely social. The high-pressure, backstabbing North American way of life and a public disdain for exercise undoubtedly account for the fact that heart disease is the leading cause of death in North America. Fortunately, both the public and government have started to respond to these realities — the public by growing disillusioned with the "corporate meat grinder" and the government by initiating public fitness campaigns. The workability of social programs to prevent illness is evidenced by the great success of *Participation*, which will probably one day prevent as many heart illnesses as the medical profession cures.

It is imperative that society does not view medical research as a miraculous panacea. The intrinsic value of such research should not be underestimated. But man can more immediately improve his chances for survival by first realizing that social problems account for many of his illnesses, and then taking appropriate social action.

The public must gain the motivation to stop abusing science as a convenient crutch. It must take a stand that will force industry to concern itself more greatly with worker health, and cause government to renounce its myopic distortion of that old adage to read "an ounce of cure is worth a pound of prevention."

"Social medicine" often does not possess the same aura of mystery and excitement as "scientific medicine," which may explain its lack of funding in the past. Nevertheless, it is time that society awakens to the vast potential benefits of "social medicine", since alongside "scientific medicine", it appears both relatively inexpensive and remarkably effective.

Julian Betts

Profit motive causes real problems

continued from page 19

those who test and those whose products are being tested. They also advocate the widespread use of laboratory and professional malpractice suits modelled after medical malpractice suits, which are now widely accepted.

Whatever its effects on testing, the profit factor has undoubtedly influenced the marketing side of the industry. Critics write that the industry has created entirely new markets for its drugs where none existed before. A case in point is the medical treatment of mental stress — in 1977 doctors filled 120 million prescriptions in the US alone for sleeping pills and tranquilizers.

As Henry Lennard and three other medical psychologists write: "Only to the extent that interpersonal and other problems can be construed as medical-psychiatric problems can they be considered appropriate targets for drug treatment ... The pharmaceutical industry is redefining and relabeling as

medical problems calling for drug intervention a wide range of human behaviours which, in the past, have been viewed as falling within the bounds of the normal trials and tribulations of existence."

They condemn this "recruitment of more and more persons into a way of life in which the regulation of personal and interpersonal processes is accomplished through the ingestion of drugs."

To expand these markets, the industry relies on aggressive ad campaigns to the public and the medical profession. Drug companies were spending over a billion dollars a year in advertising to doctors in the late sixties, a figure that has since tremendously increased.

Financial pressures may adversely affect the quality of research performed by the drug industry. In 1979 the FDA published a list of 2,400 inexpensive generic equivalents of brand name drugs. Critics cited the industry's at-

tempt to legally block this move as an example of profits coming before the public good. However, the drug companies say they opposed the list because firms which sell cheap generic drugs generally have no research expenses to pay. Professor D.S. Ecobichon of McGill's pharmacology department says that by marketing inexpensive drugs, these firms adversely affect the quality of other companies' research programs.

In Canada the monitoring of drugs tests is further complicated, since most drugs sold here are imported. The Health Protection Branch does monitor imported drugs. But how well? Professor Ecobichon recounts the story of an assay he once performed on imported vitamin C. The tablets contained only one quarter the amount of usable vitamin C that the package claimed they contained. The government had not noticed.

The Health Protection Branch can impound drugs coming into the country

for 60 days to test them. Ecobichon says that although the branch employees are "supposed to test" all incoming drugs, they "probably release the drugs unless they're suspicious." He believes that although the branch is performing its job as well as possible, it is "overworked," and consequently "always looking at yesterday's problems."

Data misrepresentation, combined with inadequate subsidizing of governmental inspection, have helped make the results of tests, if not totally unreliable, at least suspicious.

According to Ecobichon, one factor that can affect the safety of a drug is its "chronic abuse" by the consumer, either intentionally or by mistake. He told the Daily: "There are no safe drugs. There are only safe dosages ... All drugs have unwanted side effects." For this reason he believes that no amount of testing can absolutely guarantee a drug's safety. High safety standards do, however, help.

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Researchers prefer gov money to private

by Rosemary Mannix

Subsidizing of medical research in Canada by the private sector is on the rise while government funding is on the wane, Dr. Leonard Greenberg told the *Daily* in an interview. Dr. Greenberg, an assistant professor of experimental surgery at McGill, is a member of "Canadians for Health Research", a private organization created to fight cutbacks in medical research funding.

"Corporate investments have been increasing by some 20% a year in real dollars, whereas government funding has been going down by about the same amount," he stated. Canada spends less than any other western industrialized nation on research, despite recent increases in the budget of Research and Development, and the government is reluctant to provide money for basic medical research.

Most importantly, as federal money for basic research dwindles, private agencies feed more and more money

into their own specialized research and keep their findings to themselves. "A few years ago knowledge gained from this specialized research would have been published and been used by someone else—products were always traded between scientists. Now you'll find that not only do you not have the knowledge because the research is funded by a company, but you can't even get the product until they're ready to sell it to you," Greenberg said. In effect, the pool of scientific knowledge will become more limited as companies fund their own research and refuse to publish their findings. This practice will become more common, Greenberg claims, as long as governments do not provide adequate research funds.

Part of the government's reluctance to subsidize research stems from the notion that research must produce immediate and concrete results. The government, says Greenberg, tends to view

medical research as a profitable activity. After "investing" money, they expect immediate returns, which of course are not guaranteed. Most great medical advances were



the result of painstaking efforts over many years, claims Greenberg, citing the polio vaccine and open heart surgery as examples. Due to the unreliable returns from medical research, governments have developed strict controls on the nature of the research

which they fund.

The most widespread method of awarding grants has been through the peer review system, under the auspices of the Medical Research Council. The council is comprised of scientists who decide which of their colleagues are most worthy of grants. Once money becomes scarce however, decisions become somewhat arbitrary because there are too many deserving applicants.

Scientists need funding to conduct specialized research, but Greenberg notes that their job security is not tied to grants. A grant does not provide a salary for the research scientist. The bulk of the money—about 66%—salaries technicians and research assistants, 21% is earmarked for laboratory supplies, 5% for laboratory animals, and the remaining 8% covers travel and publication costs.

Dr. Greenberg feels that the public would support an in-

crease in research funding because in the long run everyone is affected by medical research. He feels that it is just a matter of making the public aware of research and scientific issues in general. His organization, Canadians for Health Research is trying to arouse the public's awareness. CHR is a voluntary organization, formed in response to the cutbacks in government funding of basic science research, and has attracted scientists and concerned citizens alike. CHR's main objective is to inform the government and the public of the need for continuous support of medical research. The organization acts as a liaison between the government, the research community and the general public. By informing all parties, CHR hopes to win support for increased research funds. If present funding trends continue however, medical research in Canada may soon be riding on its reputation alone.

I was a medical guinea pig

by Harold Koblin

Last January, I spent a day as a medical guinea-pig.

Last November I came across an ad in the *Daily* for medical research volunteers. Normally I skip over the "volunteers" part of the classified section, but the mention of an honorarium awakened my latent monetary desires.

After a telephone call to the Montreal General Hospital, I discovered that the drug I would be testing was misonizadole, an anti-cancer drug used to make carcinogenic cells more sensitive to radiation therapy. I was told that I would be given a small dose (500 mg.), and paid \$105 for my trouble after I had passed a comprehensive physical examination.

I passed the physical.

At 7:45 a.m. on January 8, a catheter was placed into my arm by Dr. Richard Oglvie, Chairperson of McGill's Department of Clinical Pharmacology.

At 8:00, I took a small, innocuous looking pill. Fifteen minutes later, a nurse gave me a half litre jug and told me it was for a urine sample.

"What are you, an optimist?" I asked.

"It's for a twelve-hour sample," she replied, "and you're going to have to carry a bottle with you for the next forty-eight hours so we can measure the

drug level in your urine."

I was overjoyed. For the next two days I carried an opaque plastic jug wherever I went.

Aside from the problems caused by the ever-present plastic jug, the test was largely uneventful.

For the first twelve hours I was under observation. Numerous samples of my blood were taken through the catheter.

Apparently, I wasn't in any danger for the duration of the test, as I learned earlier that the drug had already been in use for several years in other countries.

According to Dr. Anne Holbrook, the coordinator of my test, taking an experimental drug is no more dangerous than taking a prescription drug in one's own home.

"Every time you take a drug or a compound you're being a guinea-pig; you're using the drug in a very uncontrolled situation. You know very little about the compound. What you do know is what's been told to you by others, and you just hope for the best.

"But in research studies all volunteers are placed in a very controlled atmosphere. Also, you're here in a unit with doctors and nurses crawling all over the place and watching for any kind of adverse effect."

Students are a good source of volunteers, I was told,

because of their flexible schedule and generally healthy bodies. However, tests on healthy young students can only estimate the effects of the drug on the old and sick patients for whom the drug is intended.

So, researchers also look for two other types of people when they are doing non-clinical research: people with urinary malfunctions and the aged.

Patients with liver and/or kidney diseases are used to determine whether defects in the body's filtration system seriously affect the drug's metabolism. Unfortunately for the researchers, there aren't many people with liver and kidney disease.

In the case of older people, "they're generally already on so many drugs that they can't be part of a preliminary drug study. We prefer patients who take as small an amount of medication as possible," said Holbrook.

Researchers have difficulty attracting volunteer subjects. One reason may be public distrust of the drug industry.

Says Holbrook: "There's an attitude of consumerism amongst the population that's really affecting health care. It's probably our fault; we haven't informed patients properly in terms of what they need to know about drugs. It's backfired on us because people are

getting information from journals and magazines stating that drugs are bad for you and that you shouldn't take them.

"In principle that's correct. The less medication you take

the better off you are, but there are always going to be people who need to take medicine. To help those people out, to have research in general we need to have people taking part in these research studies," she said.

This science issue was produced by:

**Julian Betts (Ed.)
Marc Tessier-Lavigne
Ann Brocklehurst**

The science writers would like to thank the following for their much appreciated cooperation:

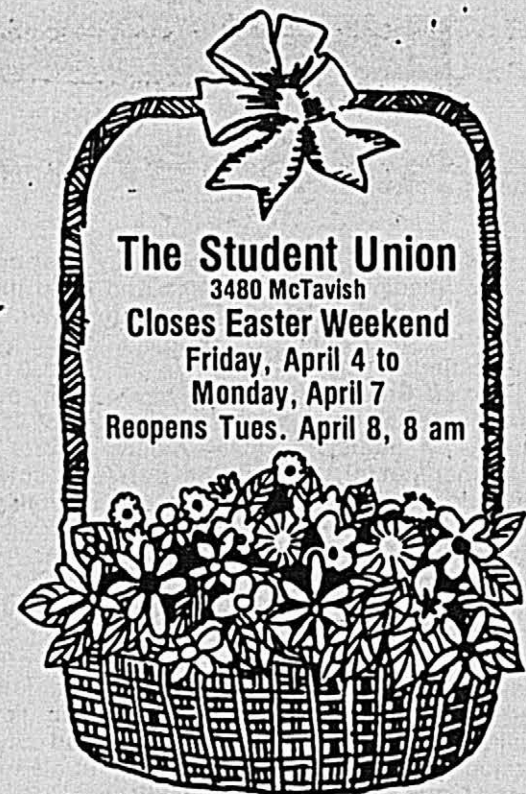
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THE WEEKLY

Sci Fi Novels

by Ralph Quirino

In the field of science-fiction literature there exists a sub-category in which an alternative universe takes the place of our own. Maybe Lincoln wasn't assassinated, Muhammad Ali wasn't the World Champion Heavyweight boxer, or Russia is still dominated by the Romanovs. Among the many books on the subject, two novels, both from Del Rey Books in New York, see it from unusual angles and with some interesting results. **The Probability Broach**

L. Neil Smith's debut novel, **The Probability Broach**, is perhaps the more successful of the duo. Based on the theory of "Propertarianism" originally created by Ursula K. LeGuin in her novel **The Dispossessed**, it is the story of a Denver policeman, Lt. Win Bear, and his projection into an alternate Earth. In this parallel world, Canada, Mexico and the United States have banded together to form a continental Congress of small states. Their political system is based on pure anarchy and

"propertarianism" and, as the broach or "window" that connects our universe with theirs falls under the control of an evil capitalist sect named the Hamiltonians, Lt. Bear and his alternate universe twin fight off murderers who want them dead.

The characters in this minor opus are extremely well-crafted. They possess colourful emotions and are developed at a constant pace. This novel is a tight blend of mystery, humour, adventure and drama. A detailed outline of the evolution patterns of both societies is a welcome addition to a complete effort. **The Infinitive of Go**

John Brunner is one of science-fiction's most realistic writers (when he wants to be). The author of a trilogy on dystopian world (namely ours) ruled by information pollution, overpopulation and nature's decay. His new work is a limit on his immense potential. What makes Brunner's work so shocking is his ability to make it sound exactly like a newspaper headline. His plots

are extremely tight, thought-out in precise terms.

The Infinitive of Go deals with the use of a teletransportation device known as a "poster" which suddenly backfires and becomes a window connecting alternate Earths together. The only problem is that the universes are so closely linked together it is almost impossible to know the difference. How does Justin Williams, the inventor having posted himself over a good distance to test the machine's responses find his way back to his universe? Does he want to?

Unfortunately the novel is too short to really have the characters involved in anything. Like cardboard figures they move bulkily and clumsily back and forth and don't really contribute to the story. A poem at the beginning of each chapter is quite an unusual and effective idea (probably borrowed from Gary Killworth's **In Solitary**). I don't recommend **Infinitive** unless you are an aficionado of Brunner. Rather, Brunner's

dystopian trilogy: **Stand on Zanzibar** - 1968, **The Sheep Look up** 1972 and **The Shockwave Rider** - 1975 remain his most complete efforts.

Further Reading in the Alternate- Universe

Some of the better novels that deal with this subject with wonderful results are:

And The Devil Will Drag You Down Jack L. Chalker 1979
The Man In The High Castle Phil K. Dick 1962
The Dragon And The George Gordon Dickson 1977
The Female Man Joanna Russ 1976
The Lathe of Heaven Ursula K. LeGuin 1971
Slaughterhouse Five Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. 1968
The High Crusade Poul Anderson 1960
All The Myriad Ways Larry Niven 1968 (short story collection)
The Flight Of The Horse Larry Niven 1973
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to page 50

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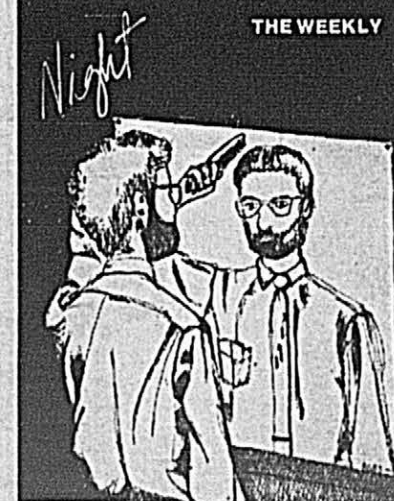
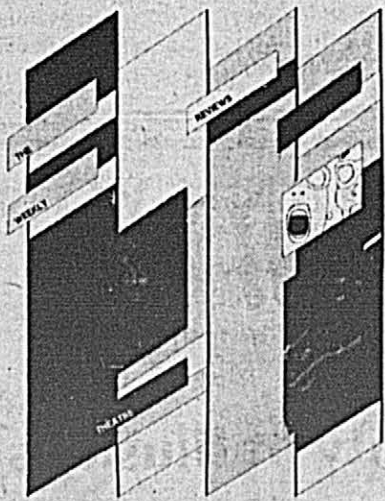
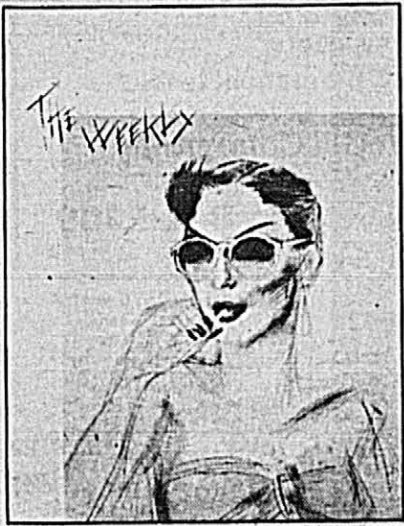
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The Rotten Legend, Less Vicious

by Dermot Kelly

'Johnny B. Goode' meant nothing to Johnny Rotten. He was nineteen when he started singing for the Sex Pistols in 1975. By then, as far as he was concerned, rock was "crawling up its own arsehole". There is a tape of the Pistols in 1975 doing 'Johnny B. Goode'. After a brief burst of garbled syllables, our Johnny realizes that he doesn't know the words. He shouts some gibberish, and then cries in despair, "Stop it! I hate songs like this!" Johnny Rotten was never to despair again until he left the group three years later, vowing to make music that was "less melodic".

In 1976, the Pistols' singer was an icon; punk was a new youth movement in Britain and Johnny Rotten spoke for it when he replaced Chuck Berry's folk tale with his own manifesto. Instead of:

Deep down in Louisiana.
Close to New Orleans...

It was:

Don't ask us to return,
'Cause we're not aware;
I don't pretend,
'Cause I don't care.

I don't believe illusions:
Too much is for real.

Stop your cheap comments,
'Cause we know what we feel.

Rotten was as good a bandleader as ever there was in rock; snarling and whining, screaming and cackling—leaning into the crossfire of crashing cymbals and bone-rattling distortion. It was the devil's music guitarist Steve Jones and drummer Paul Cook made, and they were spearheaded by Rotten's thoroughly bad-natured vocal attack. After the verses quoted above, Rotten is joined by his cohorts in a chant that makes it perfectly clear how they feel about being the idols of a new generation of rockers.

We're so pretty,
Oh so pretty—
Vacant!

It is 'Pretty Vacant', the first Pistols' single to receive airplay. Johnny spits out the last syllable, making an obscenity of it. The chorus is repeated, and then Rotten takes things a step further; "And now..." he warns, and the band screeches to a halt.

And we don't care!

The Pistols came to embrace the protest song by way of the snottiest, most disaffected pop of the Sixties. They performed ragged, tuneless versions of The Who's 'Substitute' and The Monkees' 'Steppin' Stone'. The first songs that they wrote themselves, then, complained bitterly, loudly and with hilarious arrogance about the



cruelty of adolescent life in suburbia. Their rock and roll was more martial than sexual: it was urban blues with about as much undulation as a jackhammer chewing up the pavement.

Steve Jones had picked up a swaggering guitar style that was at once sloppy and searing from ex-New York Doll Johnny Thunders who was in London while the meteoric Pistols were gathering momentum for the dizzying punk uprising. Johnny Rotten had inherited the salty English language of playwright Harold Pinter, Bassist Glen Matlock had composed some powerful music, and Rotten had dashed off some outrageous words. Thus far it was their strongest effort. Johnny called it 'Anarchy'. It was 1976 and the Sex Pistols were ready to face the nation.

Anarchy in the U.K. opens with an electrifying fanfare; the band idles for a couple of bars in the wake of their entrance, revving their engines like a motorcycle gang. Johnny Rotten laughs in his inimitable way and we are off on a

whirlwind tour of the British Isles: the council houses and the I.R.A. However, when Rotten warns us:

Your future dream
Is a shopping scheme...

It might as well be the West Island he's singing about. 'Anarchy' boasts two guitar breaks. "In the city!!" Johnny shrieks before the first one. Reeling into the second solo, he hollers, "It's the only way to be!!" and Steve Jones rocks out like the Artful Dodger commanding a Panzer division. After several choruses that emerge from one another like battered Spitfires from a dogfight, the song touches down with the singer beseeching his countrymen to "Get pissed! Destroy!!"

The Pistols embarked on the second leg of their Battle of Britain, taking Buckingham Palace by storm with 'God Save the Queen'. Like an acned Samson, Johnny Rotten strains at the pillars of the Empire.

When there's no future,
How can there be sin?
We're the flowers
In the dustbin;

We're the poison
In the human machine,
We're the future—
Your future!

"We mean it, man!" Rotten wails three or four times with increasing intensity as the song goes on until it becomes a crazed, devastating cry for life, and, when everybody joins in for the final, gleeful chorus of "No future!", it really sounds as if they've brought the whole place down upon themselves. Call it twisted patriotism or self-immolation: it's great rock and roll.

Our story doesn't end there, however. The Sex Pistols wanted to see the worst their world had to offer. With 'Bodies', they got it. In this brutal and apocalyptic song, the Pistols confront the letters they have received from their strangest and most degraded fan, a girl named Polly from Birmingham. She had had an abortion and carried the foetus around in a plastic bag. Once again, the guitar absolutely lacerates. "Bodies," Rotten bawls, his disgust unbridled, "I'm not an animal!" The band

accelerates into the second verse as Rotten gives us the gory details of the demeaning business.

Dragged on a table

In a factory,

Illegitimate

Place to be;

In a package

In the lavatory,

Dying little baby screaming—

Mummy! I'm not an animal!

Bodies! An abortion!

Neither does Johnny sentimentalize his identification with the undignified sacrifice: he goes on to call it a "gurgling bloody mess". The song climaxes with a crowning burst of profanity condemning casual sex and, by virtue of Rotten's telling identification with the wasted body, abhorring life itself. No one is spared.

With their last single, 'Holidays in the Sun', Johnny's odyssey takes the Pistols to the Berlin Wall. His quest is more mysterious this time, wrought with menace. "Cheap holidays in other people's misery," he snarls as the band cranks up. He seems to be a tourist in Germany. (After two-and-a-half years, it's still hard to say just what is going on in this frightening and mesmerizing record.) It's safe to say, all the same, that any tourist in a Sex Pistols song is going to have his vacation overrun by some kind of pilgrimage. Naturally then, Johnny's holiday is a vision of hell. "I'm waiting—" he screams, holding on to the beat for dear life as his stance is almost supplanted by the bombastic power-chords, "at the Berlin Wall!!"

Cook and Jones tell us all we need to know at this point. The crack of doom sounds. Barbed wire fences collapse into the inferno. The guard towers are next. "I wanna go over the Berlin Wall!" Johnny screams as the other Pistols surrender to the flames. The music now is elemental and murderous. Like a pack of piranhas, the thrashing drums and guitars flay the possessed singer and the song ends abruptly with Rotten pleading, "Please don't be waiting for me..."

Well, Johnny's still out there, waiting. He is no saint, but he has kept his appointment. How many men can boast as much? The Pistols changed lives like mine, intensified things somehow. Even as Elvis Presley lay dead, on his face in the bathroom at Graceland and, even as they dug their own grave, the Sex Pistols awakened our generation to the great tradition of rock and roll. Once more the abyss yawned and music was made in the face of it.

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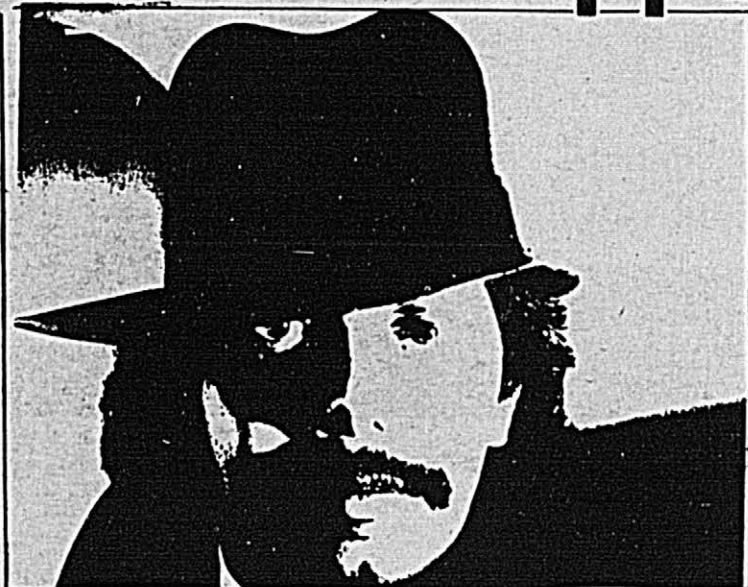


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MUSIC

Corea to Appear at Outremont



by Carleen Carroll

CFRM, Radio McGill is pleased to present Chick Corea and Friends at the Outremont Theatre, Saturday April 5 at 8 and 11 p.m. Tickets are \$8.50 and \$9.50 with reserved preferential seating available at Gertrude's Pub.

The long list of awards bestowed upon Chick Corea is only one indication of his musical success. The popularity of Corea and his band Return to Forever is also evidenced by their high standing in pop and jazz charts. That Chick Corea maintains his

jazz authenticity is due to a phenomenal keyboard facility and a loyalty to musical roots planted deep in the jazz tradition. Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie, Bud Powell, Lester Young and Bill Evans are all major influences in Corea's music.

Born in Chelsea, Massachusetts in 1941 he first began playing classical music at age four. However his direction came from his father, Armando, who was a jazz trumpeteer and bassist for his own band. Playing for small high school bands, Corea

eventually moved to Manhattan where the story of his success begins.

If Corea's career had levelled off after composing a number of solo albums, apprenticing with the traditional orchestras of Billy May and Warren Covington or backing Sarah Vaughan in Las Vegas, he would have secured his place in the jazz pantheon. But he had only just begun.

In 1972 he formed the first Return to Forever and thus began a period which brought his talent to the forefront. The group consisted of bassist Stanley Clarke (who also pursues a successful solo career), vocalist Flora Purim, percussionist drummer Alto Moreira and saxophonist Joe Farrell (who will be performing at the Outremont Theatre.)

The initial success of the band's Return to Forever album was followed by other recording triumphs including "Hymn of the Seventh Galaxy", "Where Have I Known You Before", (on which the extraordinary Al Dimeola performed), "No Mystery" and "Romantic Warrior". In 1976 Corea altered the image of the band from an amplified high energy sound to a more lyrical compositional format. His previously recorded solo album "The Leprechaun" was done in

this style and went on to win Grammys for Best Instrumental Arrangement and Best Jazz Performance Group.

Corea narrowed the gap between the music of his solo and RTF work. The album that was made by a restructured Return to Forever in 1977 (Joe Farrell, Gayle Moran, Stanley Clarke, and Gerry Brown) "Musicmagic" was also nominated for a Grammy Award in the Best Jazz Composition category.

In spring of 1978 Chick completed a successful two and a half month world tour with a 13 piece band featuring vocalist Gayle Moran. They played to audiences in Europe, Australia, Japan and the U.S. The audience reception was fantastic. Other projects included recording "Secret Agent" and "Delphi" (on Polydor records) and a series of piano methods for Warner Brothers.



Highstreet will bring its brand of hard driving rock to the Union Ballroom Friday, April 11th.

Theatre

More Titters at Jitters

by Jim Blackburn

Jitters a play by David French. Dir. Ted Follows. At the Centaur Theatre until April 6

The Moment the lights go up at the Centaur Theatre, you can tell you're watching a dreadful play. The dialogue is weak. The blocking is poor. The timing is non-existent. Eric House and Nonnie Griffin do nothing to dispel the general aura of warmed over CBC drama they carry with them. Worse still, Jim Murchison's woodenness as Jimmy reminds one immediately of his appearance as Ted in the McGill Players version of *Michael*. In walks Gerard Parkes, another few overacted gestures and ... ZAP! Action halts, house lights go up, directions are called out—this is a rehearsal for *The Care and Treatment of Roses*, a play within a play. The audience has had its dose of tedium for the evening and can now settle in for a first rate performance of the remainder of the play *Jitters*.

The setting is a small Toronto theatre, where the

company is rehearsing the second play of a young playwright whose first show was highly acclaimed. His new effort, *The Care and Treatment of Roses* stars Jessica Logan (Nonnie Griffin), a Canadian actress who is returning to the stage after a two-year absence, following a series of failures in New York. She is supported by two veterans of the Canadian Stage (Gerard Parkes and Eric House), who have never played New York and aren't sure that they want to. They are all caught in pre-opening "Jitters", which are intensified by the anticipated opening night presence of the famous New York producer, Bernie Felder. Equally strung out is the fourth in the play, a novice making his professional debut (Jim Murchison).

Jitters is David French's first comedy after a series of first rate dramas. *Leaving Home*, *Of the Fields*, *Lately* and *One Crack Out* have been critical successes which have established Mr. French as one of Canada's most popular box office draws. Always more concerned with human values

and entertainment than art for art's sake, in *Jitters* French allows his characters to openly scorn "meaning" and instead gives the audience a warm and riotously funny show.

Evidently, it is as enjoyable to act in as it is to watch. The cast, especially the three veteran members (Parkes, House and Griffin) seem to relish the opportunity to blast "fascist" stage managers, cheap costumes, inept colleagues and, of course, smug, incompetent, lazy, illiterate, self absorbed and otherwise despicable critics. As well, the superstitions of the stage and the actors' love-hate relationship with "the Bitch Goddess Fame" are celebrated. The inflated egos of the actors and their petty antagonisms are indulgently displayed; the Director asks the Star if it isn't time to start acting like adults, and she thunders back "we're not adults, we're actors!"

In order to be more easily bashed around the characters were all written as caricatures, putting the onus on the cast to raise the roles

beyond the mere cut and paste level. It's a task to which they rise admirably.

The show is essentially carried by its three main characters. Gerard Parkes is the fire breathing Patrick Flanagan, an Irish stage veteran who is equally capable of raising the fear of God in his foes as playing practical jokes on them. A French actually based Flanagan's character on Mr. Parkes, which goes a long way in explaining how perfectly tailored it is to him.

Eric House is suitably ridiculous as a bumbling and terrified mama's boy who manages to get the best review of the cast for playing his role with "vulnerability", but is so adept at refraining from total buffoonery that one is tempted to forgive him at least some of his bit parts on Wayne and Shuster in decades gone by.

The bitchy leading lady, uncertain if she was gone over the hill, is effectively played by Connie Griffin. Though perhaps less consistent in her performance than Parkes or House, there are moments

when she truly shines.

The supporting cast is primarily local and young and surprisingly good. Rob Roy gives a strong performance as the director, and even Jim Murchison comes across well enough as the greenhorn that I quite forgive him for his earlier role in *Michael*. Sam Malkin, as the fretting author of *The Care and Treatment of Roses*, is perhaps too timorous and excited to be fully effective, but Linda Mackay, Karen Fullerton and Terry Donald all deserve credit for their supporting efforts.

Lest the invective hurled at critics pass for naught, let me also commend Barbra Matis for her stage design, and the stagehands for the most efficient scene change since the Roadeyes pulled Neil Young's 20' microphone off the stage in *Rust Never Sleeps*. In case it really is true that critics have to find some fault with a play, just to prove that they're doing their job properly, let me point out that it's an insult to Montreal audiences that *Jitters* is only booked into the Centaur for a four-week run.

Spring

OF KITES

by Rick Goldman and Diane Prupas

Perhaps more than any other artist, a kite-maker must have lofty ideals. His art must not only lift the spirit with the aesthetic pleasure it provides, but further lift itself, when the wind exceeds four miles per hour.

Claude Thibodeau describes his life work as "flying sculpture". He creates kites of every description, ranging in size from thirty feet on down and combining every color of

the spectrum into multi-shaped airworthy structures.

Thibodeau says he has been creating kites for almost ten years now.

Although entering the world of art was in itself a radical departure from his rigid upbringing, which included two years at the McGill Faculty of Law, his choice of kite-making drew him still further off the beaten path.

He has no regrets: "Two jobs I knew I wasn't suited for were the Pope and a lawyer," he says.

"I like kites because of the colors, I chose this art because so few others were doing it. Sculpture and painting, for instance, are so popular that nearly all the ground is already being covered.

But the popularity of kites has been soaring as of late. Thibodeau created twenty kites for the opening of Mirabel Airport. His art was featured in the Corridart and Forum exhibitions of 1976, and last year's James Bay opening. Last week he had exhibitions in Hull, Liège (in Belgium), and Montreal's own Musée des Beaux Arts. On the weekends of the 15th and the 22nd, kites, banners and helium balloons of his creation were launched from the Museum roof creating a sensation that almost led to several traffic accidents on Sherbrooke Street.

So many people were dropping by his studio at 218 St. Paul in Old Montreal, says l'homme aux-cerfs volants, that he has assigned all sales to the museum.

"I got into it for the peace and quiet," he says, "not to be a businessman."

Although several of Thibodeau's oeuvres are too large to even fit in his studio - he has a slide of one which measures 30 x 30 x 10 feet on display in Indiana - all require only a four mile per hour wind to fly. This is due to brilliant engineering and precise execution and, in material

terms, nylon and aircraft aluminum. These are combined in triangles, rectangles, cylinders and numerous combinations thereof.

"The hardest part is cutting the nylon," he explains. "If the edge is torn, it will fray under tension", so Thibodeau burns it with a small iron. He likens the process to "high fashion", because of the precision of the cut required.

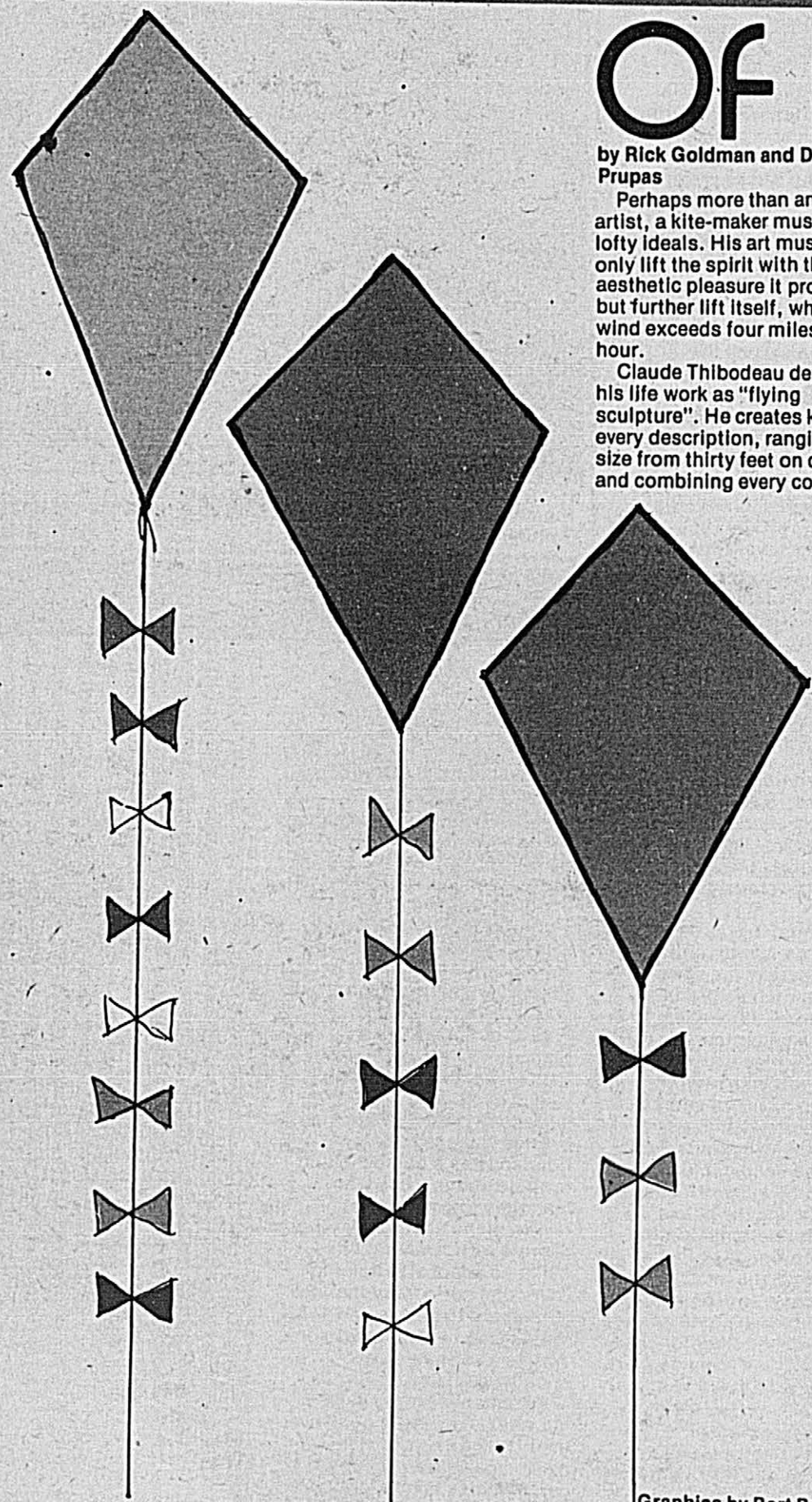
The frame is formed out of the super-light, thin-gauge aluminum, which has the additional advantage of flexing naturally in the wind.

The rods are bent, rather than connected together, to form the joints as this increases the structure's strength. Once the nylon is stretched over the frame, he reinforces it with leather which helps hold it all together.

Thibodeau has given seminars on his art at l'Université de Montréal, l'Université du Québec and the University of Vermont, and his instruction is much sought after. The strongest advice he offers for budding kite-makers is to start with materials they can master quickly such as paper and wood. It can take years just to learn how to use nylon properly, he says, and the beginner is bound to give up in frustration if he starts out with it.

Thibodeau is pleased with the support he and other artists are getting from the provincial government, and says official appreciation for artists has increased greatly during the past five or six years. He is presently receiving a modest grant from Quebec and anticipates a larger one this summer.

He has a busy summer ahead of him with a book, *Claude Thibodeau Cerfs-volants* by Messier et Perron Editors due to appear and with exhibitions coming up across Canada and the U.S. until September when he hits New York with a show at the Rockefeller Centre.



Graphics by Bart Boehlert



...AND FINAL EXAMS

by Ace Baseline

Another school year is coming to a close. At this time of year McGill reveals its highly contradictory nature. On the one hand, behaviour at parties becomes progressively more outlandish and the number of students basking and frolicking in the sunshine increases daily.

This in sharp contrast to the drama unfolding inside the libraries. Yes, that's right, it is time to hit the books. In other words, with the threat of exams hanging like a Damocles sword over the heads of most students, April becomes McGill's annual "Month of Decision".

The best place to see this great human epic of toil and heroism is Redpath Library. The tension is thick enough to slice with a knife. Students jockey frantically for positions while waiting for reserve books.

The main area in the building is crowded. There are those who are desperately searching for someone, anyone who might know what the hell is going on in their course like, for instance, what the requirements are.

There are others who hang out there simply to give the

impression that they are actually students. This is a bewildering phenomenon. Most of these students are so far behind they have resigned themselves to the fact that another year at this venerable institution would not be a total disaster or that this summer will be marked by a determined effort to finish courses designated with that ultimate symbol of procrastination - the "K".

Those students who make a specialty of procrastination, heretofore known as the "K-People", should be awarded medals of recognition by the university. Usually the response of those who have submitted meekly to the fascist authority of the school by doing their work on time is one of outrage, when faced with one of those tales from Arts students on the Ten-year Plan, who are completing papers due two years ago. However, if they only knew the mental anguish that plagues the "K-People", they might be more understanding.

First of all, the "K-People" run the risk of developing inferiority complexes. Class attendance becomes a vicious circle. They have to start

attending before the term runs out but every time they go they are subjected to the presence of quasi-John MacBains. These students, with their 4.0 GPA and law school admissions are all on a first name basis with their professors. The culture shock that afflicts "K-People" is overwhelming. Class attendance has a way of jolting these people back to reality, and alienation sets in with the realization that McGill is not a crucible of "The Revolution" nor is it God's gift to social education in the broadest sense of the term but is, horror of horrors, a university.

Once this discovery is made, Phase Two sets in. Now that these people have attended, they have also realized that to finish the course requirements miracles are necessary. Since Divine Intervention is not wholly reliable the only logical route is the aforementioned "K".

This involves two steps, both of which require courage and mental toughness. The first is approaching professors for the extension. A good hint here is to be as frank with them as possible. Despite outward appearance, they are not that stupid. Don't tell them you had

forty-seven consecutive dentist appointments at the time of their class. Tell them the truth - you screwed around for a whole term, his class is the most useless exercise imaginable, you detest the course material and McGill is an autocratic factory to produce foot-soldiers for the bourgeoisie.

Don't be afraid to lay it on the line. This isn't living dangerously, they will admire your candor. Once this hurdle is cleared it is time for stage two. This is the actual period of time in which you have to do the work. Not a day passes without the thought of the now-hated "K" managing to stifle the joy of summer. A "K" person may be on a faraway beach or tripping the light fantastic at Studio 54, when the mere mention of the word "university" can ruin the whole day.

"K-People" are not the only ones populating Redpath. The aforementioned ultra-achievers are also there. Their definition of a crisis is whether they get a 3.9 or a 3.8. Let them suffer their self-imposed torture. They are easily spotted, their eyes are not vacant and listless with the thought of flunking, but have that gleam that denotes

grad school admission. They usually are at the xerox machine industriously copying books for home study. If not, then they are studying diligently, looking super-efficient with their index card filing system.

The other group of students is that great mass who take deadlines seriously but don't aspire to be Prime Minister or Chairman of Megatron, Inc. Black circles highlight their faces. Their eyes are jaded, having read too many reserve readings. They continually pound caffeine into their system.

Their body language is telling as they exist tenuously in the grim world of terror that McGill creates this time of year. Whether they are nervously clutching their cup of coffee in Redpath Lounge or are crouched desperately over their books somewhere deep in the bowels of the building, these people are the real victims of the Royal Institute for the Advancement of Learning, alias "The Factory".

They won't be agents of social change. There is no Oxford in their future. Yet against incredible odds they

continued on page 36



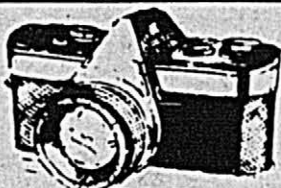
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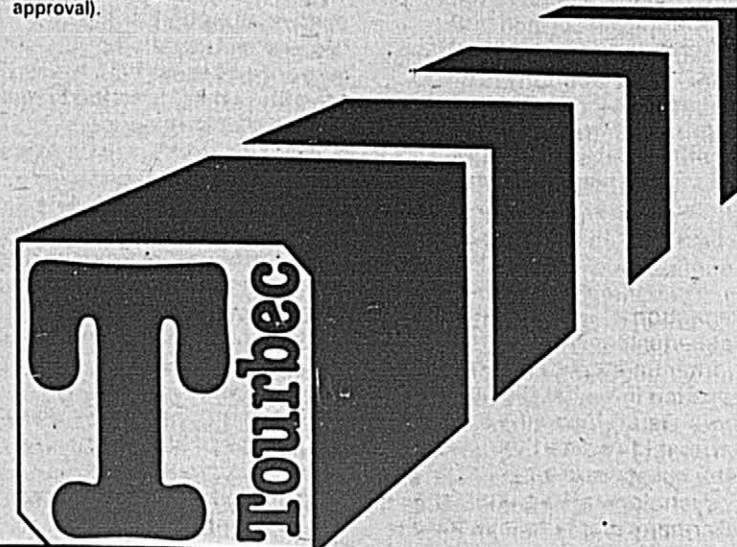
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The German Director Blitz

by Stephen Lazer

Throughout the history of cinema, different nations have had groundswells of filmmaking talent at various historical moments. The late forties and fifties in Italy produced De Sica, Rossellini, Fellini, Visconti and Pasolini. The Japanese industry was especially strong from the early fifties until the mid sixties. The early sixties saw the appearance of a plethora of French directors. Today the West German film industry is producing the greatest number of original new directors.

The reasons for this creativity are, I think, nigh impossible to discover.



Certainly societal factors have some important impact. West Germany is in a unique position, being a country that was destroyed and remade, as it were, from scratch in the aftermath of the Second World War. West Germany is a product of modern industrial capitalism, devoid of the institutions of earlier times. The new order demands a new form of commentary and leads the directors to ask new questions.

Then there is also the question of the war and fascist experiences. There is, I believe, either under the surface or explicit in the work of all the new German directors, an attempt to come to grips with the question of what social and psychological circumstances in Germany and in human nature

allowed the insanity of the previous generation to take place.

The young German directors are, of course, different from one another in both style and content. What they do have in common is a view of the world that is cold, detached, amoral, and often insane. Among some of the filmmakers there is little regard for visual or narrative conventions of the past. There is, above all, a desire to get at those things dark and hidden within the human spirit, things difficult to see or understand. The investigations can be fascinating and profoundly uncomfortable.

Werner Herzog is perhaps the most original of the new German directors. *Stroszek* and *Aguirre, Wrath of God* are beautiful and disturbing views of men removed from the norms that allow them to function. The former is about German emigrants in middle America; the latter tells a tale of European conquistadors in the Amazon jungle. Herzog doesn't mince; he tries to go straight to the heart of what he sees as the latent potential for primal aggression at the base of the human psyche. Unfortunately, his visions can become personal to the point of being incomprehensible. This was the case in his recent *Heart of Glass*. This is not because he is self-indulgent. The issues with which he deals are undoubtedly real, yet the 'language' that he seems forced to use is not readily recognizable. He sometimes appears constrained by the outer limits of the medium itself. His remarkable short, *La Soufrière*, about an island threatened with a major volcanic eruption, is made with the same reckless, self-destructive abandon that he seems so interested in depicting.

The most prolific of the group is Rainer Werner Fassbinder. He turns out pictures at a breakneck pace (between 2 and 3 a year). Probably as a result of this he has made a number of bad movies. He has also produced some great ones. Like Herzog's, his films are about the evils of both modern society and the people within it, though his settings are more or less contemporary, and his films are therefore more accessible. *The Marriage of Maria Braun* may have been the most powerful film of 1979. Cinematically, Fassbinder has a visual and narrative conciseness that virtually compels the viewer to be alert at all times. There is no wasted time or space. When Fassbinder is right, his films are as tightly made as



anyone's.

Wim Wenders makes films about societies that are contrived and alienating. His heroes are all dislocated, sometimes by choice, while others, like Jonathan of *The American Friend*, are at least partly convinced to move out of their place in the world. Jonathan's tempter, Ripley, is himself a wandering soul. A dealer of art forgeries, he is an American who wears a Stetson and drives a Cadillac through the streets of Hamburg. It is when people lose their societal orientation that things become dangerous, and the hold that modern Germany has is filmsy indeed, and irrational too.

The newest member of this group is Hans-Jürgens Sybenberg, who has made one major film, *Our Hitler: A Film*

From Germany, which, in its seven hours is quantitatively as big as any 3 or 4 other works. This crazily ambitious film, sets out to examine nothing less than Germany's love of Hitler, its collective guilt in his doings, and the complicity of the entire world. The work is surrealistic, and often brilliant. It is also highly flawed, especially in the second half, but what is good makes the bad worthwhile. The picture also happens to be about movies themselves. Introspection and self-criticism of the art is a part of the new German film.

The good film made of Gunther Grass' extraordinary novel *The Tin Drum* was a co-winner of the Cannes Film Festival last year. For its director, Volker Schlöndorff (*The Lost Honour of Katerina*

Blum, *A Free Woman*), the film represented a shift. His earlier work was clearly political and employed a more or less standard narrative technique. This is not the case with *The Tin Drum*, which is history seen through the eyes of a child.

There are other lesser known German directors. They fit into a general conventional framework, though it must be stressed that this is not to insinuate that their films are overly alike. Their greatest similarity is their common tendency to ask difficult and probing questions. There is a general rejection of characters who are wholly good or bad. At a basic level the filmmakers themselves seem unsure and ambivalent. They are probably the greatest source of energy and progress in film today.

Simple "Simon"

by Tim Falconer

Marshall Brickman's *Simon* is not a bad film, but it is a disappointing one. Seeing *Simon* is comparable to reading a Tom Robbins' novel: it is fun but too intellectually self-indulgent to be taken seriously.

Brickman co-wrote *Sleeper*, *Annie Hall* and *Manhattan* with Woody Allen. *Simon* was written and directed without any help from Allen, which is too bad, Brickman could have used his help. Anyone who is expecting *Simon* to prove Brickman the equal of Allen will be disappointed.

In all fairness to Brickman, *Simon* is his first solo effort. It is better than Allen's early films, (with the notable exception of *Play It Again, Sam*), as good as *Sleeper*, but it does not come close to the brilliance of *Manhattan*. While it may seem both unfair and irrelevant to compare *Simon* to *Manhattan*, the fact remains

that Brickman had a hand in writing both films. *Simon* indicates that Brickman was unable to keep up with Allen as he progressed from *Sleeper*, to *Manhattan*.

Simon has the disturbing trait of making its audience feel jaded. One gets the feeling that it has all been done before, and done better. When *Simon* (Alan Arkin) ends up in the midst of a commune of television cultists, the film becomes uncomfortably similar to *Network*. Unfortunately, *Simon* lacks the cogency of Paddy Chayevsky's satire.

Simon is an eccentric psychologist teaching at Columbia University. He is chosen by the computer at the Institute of Advanced Concepts to play an extraterrestrial as part of an experiment. The Institute of Advanced Concepts is a "think tank" full of demented intellectuals who prefer to experiment with the human race

rather than solving its problems.

Arkin delivers the best scene in the film when he acts out evolution from a single-celled creature to homo erectus, and then human development from the introduction of language, through the industrial revolution, to the present. It is two billion years represented in two minutes, but it works. On the other hand, watching a man make love to a computer is just plain silly.

Brickman's biggest mistake is in giving in to the temptation to put too many ideas in one film. This brand of self-indulgence is not uncommon in first efforts but it always has the same result: the good is lost in the bad.

While *Simon* has its entertaining moments, it is probably a good idea to hold on to the four dollars and wait until it hits the repertory theatres. Exams should be over by then.

Plain Good Viewing

by Richard Boudreau

In the competitive world of the North American film industry, there is a constant battle among the big movie companies to outdo each other and come up with the "blockbuster" film. These are the films with the "all-star casts," technological breakthroughs and multi-million dollar budgets. What is often unfortunately forgotten is that no amount of technical overkill can compete with an honest portrayal and a simple story of intrinsic human value. This fact is amply driven home by *Hide in Plain Sight*.

Hide in Plain Sight marks the directorial debut of James Caan, who succeeds admirably in presenting a story whose value lies in its honesty, simplicity and realism. This requires no small amount of discipline. The temptation is to experiment with all sorts of cinematic techniques and fill in the gaps with action scenes and melodrama. Caan does not fall prey to this.

The film is based on a true story. It concerns the flight of Thomas Hacklin (portrayed by Caan), a Buffalo rubberworker who tries to find his children after they are "abducted" by the U.S. government. Hacklin maintains a close relationship

with his two children even though they live with his ex-wife Ruthie (Barbra Rae) who is involved with a small-time hood named Jackie Scolese (Robert Viharo). When Scolese, convinced by his Mafia superiors to turn himself in after a robbery, decides to testify against the Mob in return for protection by the American government, is subsequently relocated to a city in Michigan with Ruthie (now his wife) and the two children.

The heart of the film deals with Hacklin's search for his children. At first, he attempts to deal with the government through the normal channels but his frustration increases at their inaction and lack of concern and he decides to take matters into his own hands.

On the surface, it would appear that the movie has all the ingredients of a vigilante-type movie where a decent, law-abiding citizen undertakes an individual vendetta to right the wrongs suffered at the hands of a faceless bureaucracy or uncaring and cruel authority. Unlike *Death Wish*, *Billy Jack* and other movies of that genre, however, this film does not degenerate into a bloodbath where the

hero unleashes his frustrations in a catharsis of violence. Caan effectively depicts his mounting anger as the government attempts to hide his children from him. However, his goal remains the return of his children's custody and not to waste all those who have thrown roadblocks in his path.

The success of the film lies in its realism and simplicity. Hacklin's relationship with Alisa (Jill Eikenberry) is portrayed touchingly while the depiction of his social environment is honest. The film does not attempt to romanticize working-class life but, on the other hand, it does attempt to portray how Hacklin looks for happiness and comfort in his world.

In evaluating this film, superlatives of the kind splashed across its ads are not particularly applicable. However, what makes it so enjoyable is the consistency of the story and the overall excellence. Based on so simple a plot and lacking all the gadgets and devices used in other movies to overwhelm us sensually, *Hide in Plain Sight* is an unqualified success for it never fails to evoke emotions from its audience.

Baseline Continued

battle on. Extensions aren't their thing so they do their work on time. On the other hand, they don't lust after power. Their struggle is a heroic one.

The "K-People" can drift aimlessly through school in six or seven years and then do the same thing on the outside. The ultra-achievers have visions of portfolios and doctorates dancing in their heads. Why, but why do the others battle on? Are they fools of the system? Do they entertain the remote possibility of joining the ranks of student elite? Maybe they are actually here to learn? Herein lies the greatest of mysteries at McGill.

Incredibly, there is life after

exams. In a month, the spectre of the biology 201 exam will have faded and the mind will be occupied with finding a summer job and making travel plans for the summer. David Johnston will be simply an unpleasant memory. The nostrils will be unable to conjure up the aroma of Gertrude's pizza and the circles will gradually disappear from around the eyes. Therefore one shouldn't despair at the thought of finals - we should have such problems. Think of all those college dropouts like Joe Clark. Well, maybe, you had better get back to the books.

If *The Weekly* could talk it would probably be a scintillating conversationalist. After all, *The Weekly* knows just about everything there is to know about music, film, dance, theatre, art, books, and bran muffins.

But like all good things the 1979-80 *Weekly* must come to an end. We've covered some new ground, explored the ins and outs of carrot cake, unravelled the mysteries of popular culture, solved the age old question of LOVE, and checked into Montreal's nightspots. In the end we say we tried.

At this point I'd like to thank all of those who made *The Weekly* possible: writers, editors, producers, photographers, artists, and especially readers. Amen. Thank you and good luck.

Gail Heimann



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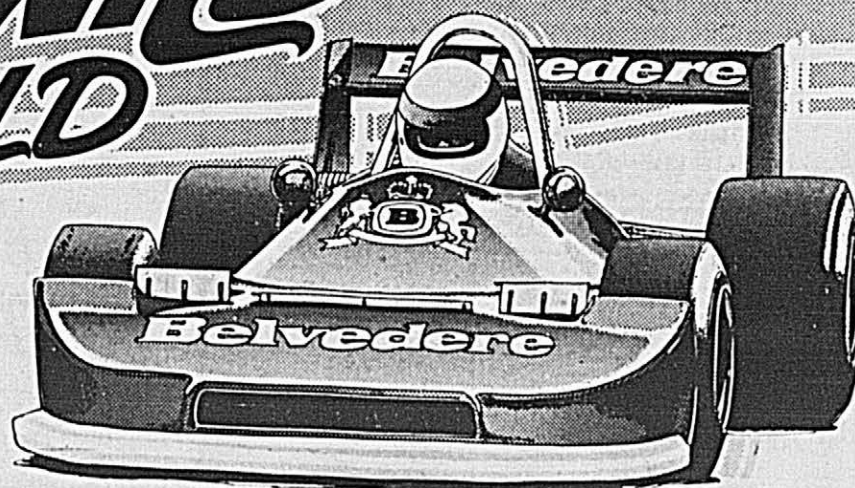
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Johnston: Searching for collegiality

by Kathy Salamon

The Engineering Blood Drive traditionally stages a competition to see which department can get the most donors. The engineers didn't know which category to credit, though, when McGill principal David Johnston signed up give blood. The principal further puzzled students - some who had been at McGill for two years and didn't even know what the previous principal looked like - when he made an effort to socialize with the students around him.

After one academic year at McGill, there are still many other university faculty members, workers, and students puzzled about which "category" Johnston fits in.

Johnston himself never thought he would be involved in a university. He is not an academic. In his undergraduate days at Harvard he wanted to go into either law or medicine, but because of a hand injury he chose law. He got his BA in 1963 and an LL.B. in 1965. He decided to postpone his law career one year to teach at university, and he's been there ever since.

In an interview with the Daily, Johnston talked about his decision to remain in academic life.

"I suspect I'd be happy no matter what I did," he said.

"Life is like that. If you're a reasonably optimistic person as I am, you make a choice, do it for a period of time, and you are glad you've done it."

Before being appointed successor to former principal Robert Bell last year, Johnston was Dean of Law at the University of Western Ontario where he had taught since 1974.

At 38, Johnston is the youngest university principal in Canada.

"I don't think about that very much except when I get tired and don't feel so young," he says adding, "There have been a number of McGill principals younger than I am, though, so I'm not setting any preced-

ents."

Johnston did create a precedent for McGill principals, however, when he appeared as a special guest in a walk-on part in the Savoy Society's production of Princess Ida. This involvement in university activities is important to him as well as "great fun."

"I see student participation of that sort - full of quality and on a higher order of fun - very important to university life," said Johnston.

"My own concern would be that not enough students participate broadly in student life in the precious years they're here."

Johnston, who is personable, looks like Johnny Carson, was once almost drafted for the Boston Bruins, and was the inspiration for a character in the bestseller Love Story. Though some think this publicity is good for the university, many faculty members are apprehensive about what kind of principal Johnston will be.

In an installation speech, Johnston emphasized a "collegial system of government and collegial goals" at McGill. Some feel he has lived up to this promise, others disagree, and some even fear the concept of collegiality itself.

"He's come into a demoralized university, and it's still too early to form a judgement on what sort of principal he is," said faculty member Jack Weldon.

"However, I find his discussions of collegiality philosophically disturbing as it's a corporate notion." Another faculty member felt that collegiality was "in reality a small inner circle of friends, and the name a symbol only."

However, many students felt that Johnston is a "great asset to McGill," as Students' Society president John MacBain said. "He is energetic and hardworking, and it's just a more vital administration."

In retrospect, Johnston feels "very satisfied" with the '79-'80 year at McGill.

"There have been a number

of accomplishments that have occurred this year that have pleased me and measure the high quality of the university and the student body. Three students have won Rhodes Scholarships, and the Faculty

quality of education and research when faced with significant financial difficulties."

Johnston pointed out there have been signs of improvement lately as the federal and provincial governments are be-

increased funding for various departments.

"I'd like to spend some time encouraging these new initiatives. They could really enhance the quality of student life."

McGill was also plagued with labour problems this year, which peaked with the McGill Service Workers' strike. The administration came under much criticism for its handling of the strike.

"If there's a future strike, we'll look carefully at our procedure. Most universities are not very adept at handling strike situations. Our last strike was in 1973, so we were not equipped. We don't have a large administrative group to deal with it. We certainly will review the activities and procedures followed. If they are less than satisfactory, we can make changes."

Johnston also sees universities playing an indirect role in politics.

"In terms of the issues that fragment us in Canada right now as a society, McGill can play a very important role. First of all, bringing together students from different backgrounds, different language groups, and different bases of experiences helps people better understand those differences."

"McGill has about the same ethnic make-up as Canada. We can grow and learn from the cultural diversity reflected in the student body. Our faculty also comes from regions all over the world."

However, Johnston adds, "The international aspect of McGill is important, but so are its roots in Canada, Quebec, and Montreal. The emphasis on each is equally important."

"McGill is an institution that is very conscious of the political situation," said Johnston, "but the fundamental mission is to educate young people who come to it and provide scholars with the opportunity to make contributions to the advancement of knowledge. That responsibility will continue despite of whatever."



Principal Johnston: Greatest challenge is maintaining the quality of education and research despite financial woes.

of Medicine got a seven-year accreditation where a three to five year accreditation is the usual.

"I'd be a lot happier if there was a better financial situation, but it's been a very exciting period. I'm particularly impressed by the dedication of many of my colleagues working above and beyond the call of duty."

Outlining the three most important problems that occupy his time as "finances, finances, and finances," Johnston said: "My primary job this year was how to maintain the

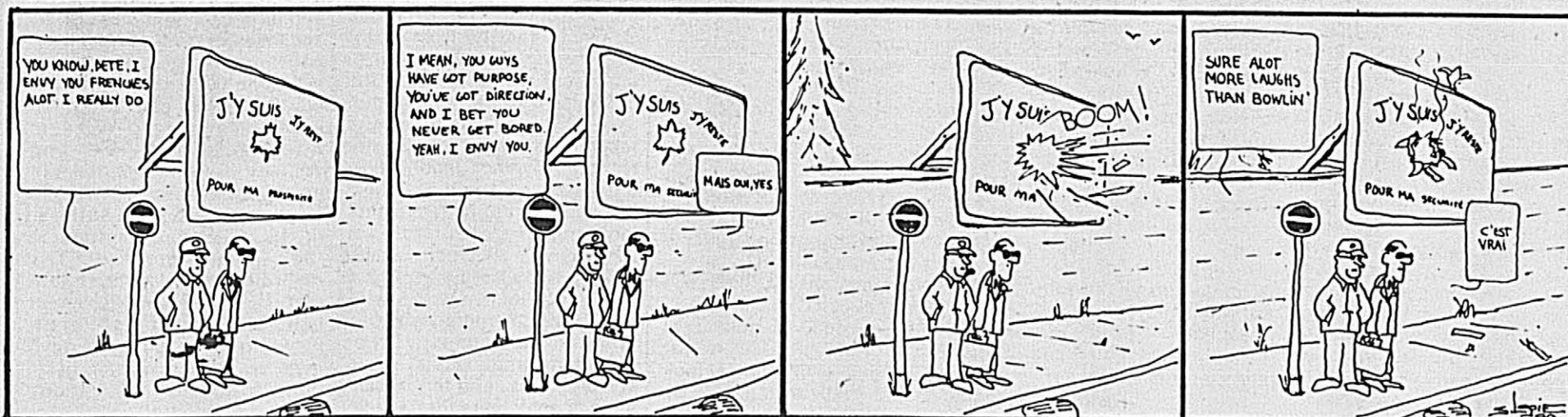
coming more concerned about raising the percentage of GNP spent on research and development.

"Last year it came to less than one per cent, but there have been moves to increase the rate substantially up towards two-and-a-half per cent."

Johnston would like to see more funds available to support the many initiatives arising in individual departments. He pulls out his list of appointments for the day and cites some examples of worthy projects, including research more extensive instruction, and

The Insiders

by Stuart Logie



Letters

continued from page 6

appearance of the wrong notices in the Today Column, or of no notice at all. I find this inexcusable. It is a small but important service and it is irresponsible of the Daily not to carry it out properly.

I realise that it is too late for this year's editors to change policy, but I hope that next year's editors take the Debating Unions' opinions into consideration. The Daily can and should be more attentive to McGill student concerns.

Jennifer Butt
President
McGill Debating Union

Election invalid

To the Daily:

It would appear that the election of the three club representatives to Students' Council on Wednesday, March 26 was invalid. The notice from the Students' Society (Daily, March 20) clearly stipulated that the quorum for the electoral meeting was "two-thirds of the total number of organizations eligible to vote," that number being sixty.

The number of organizations that were actually represented at this meeting was 27. Apparently this meeting then decided that those there would constitute a quorum. Thus an inquorate meeting decided that it was quorate, and proceeded to elections. This is what is known as "pulling oneself up by one's bootstraps." The election was clearly invalid under the terms of the notice given. It may have been a practical method of proceeding, but once constitutions are openly broken, and this remains unchallenged, then constitutions cease to be worth the paper they are written on.

John J. Rankin, LL.B. (Hons.)
Institute of Comparative Law

Anything wrong with Mozart reruns?

To the Daily:

Rick Groome is right. It is time the Daily cleaned up its act and stopped subjecting the student population to the views of a few left-leaning journalists who control the editorial content of this rag.

All year, we have read many articles dealing with strikes at the University of Montreal, feminism, unionism, anti-nukes, whatever. These are all fine, valid concerns to the members of the McGill community, but in recent weeks, they seem to have become nothing more than space fillers. Overkill has given these issues all the impact of an old "I Love Lucy" rerun.

The problem has come to a head with the Daily's recent coverage of the Referendum issue and its implications on campus. The paper is reluctant to discuss the Referendum question itself, but focuses instead on the maneuvering of different groups who have lent money to make their views known to the public. I refer to the various corporate groups who have supported Liberal McGill in the Referendum debate.

The Daily seems to view its own editorial stand as sacrosanct and is appalled to see a group trying to present another side of the picture. This is not responsible journalism.

Let the different groups debate the issues with whatever resources are available to them. Let them take clear positions and take them to the people to decide. Let us stop criticizing political mechanisms and start debating the future of Quebec.

And for God's sake, let the Daily return to its respectable position in the McGill community it once occupied.

Gregg Epstein
U3

M. Groome s'est fourvoyé

To the Daily:

Dans votre numéro du 28 mars 1980, M. Rick Groome avançait un certain nombre de faits par rapport à l'Union régionale de Montréal des caisses populaires Desjardins. Nous aimerions en rectifier certains.

La Standard Bank of South Africa est un des milliers de correspondants de la Chase Manhattan Bank. Si les caisses populaires Desjardins ont transigé avec ces banques, c'était dans le cours normal de leurs opérations internationales d'émission de traites ou d'expédition d'argent au nom de leurs membres.

Le Mouvement Desjardins a toujours affirmé sa neutralité politique et n'a jamais souscrit, de quelque façon que ce soit, à un parti politique qu'il soit provincial ou national. Nous trouvons très regrettable que des personnes se servent des caisses populaires, une des institutions les plus authentiquement québécoises, à des fins politiques. Nous allons même jusqu'à dire que de telles affirmations font preuve d'un manque d'honnêteté intellectuelle flagrant.

Nous espérons que, dans votre prochain numéro, vous effectuerez cette mise au point.

De plus, nous convions M. Groome, à sa convenance, à une rencontre où il pourrait nous fournir les preuves qu'il prétend détenir car nous rejetons totalement toutes ses affirmations.

Veuillez agréer, mademoiselle, l'expression de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Jacques L'Abbé
secrétaire général-adjoint
Caisses Populaires Desjardins

Bill 101 is an un-law

To the Daily:

I wish to clarify the specifics of my letter to the editor which appeared in last Wednesday's Daily (March 26, 1980).

Firstly, the letter was signed "Rick Groome" and made no mention of my position on any club or committee. Therefore the Daily has no right to insert my positions and thus insinuating that my personal opinions are that of the group as a whole.

So, let it be known the letter dated March 28, 1980 is my personal opinion and thus if any group wishes to pursue or challenge the letter in question, direct it to me personally.

Secondly, I wish to publicly retract point No. 5 on the same letter in question. Upon further investigation it was clarified that the Caisses Populaire Desjardins has in no way contributed to the Parti Québécois. Thus Mr. Crevier is in no way connected to a party that support apartheid via contributions from the Caisses Desjardins.

However, I still challenge the R.P.Q.M. to justify the P.Q.'s senseless expenditure for unilingual French signs under Bill 101. People. American tourists as a prime example, become the innocent victims of a law that has been proven unconstitutional in the highest courts in both Quebec and Canada.

Rick Groome
McGill University student

The Ugly Canadian

To the Daily:

On March 12th a letter written by two ex-Canada World Youth (CWY) participants was published in the Daily criticizing Chris Cavanagh's position on CWY. We think that they have misrepresented that position.

We are ex-CWY participants who are concerned with Canada's role in the Third World. We feel CWY plays a small but significant aspect of this role and we see a need for a critical evaluation of CWY and subsequently of Canada's role in development.

CWY's goals are the acquisition of another language (sometimes two) and the sensitization of participants to the Third World realities and developmental issues.

We don't question the validity of these stated goals. However, we do question the impact CWY has on Canada and the exchange countries. Is this impact beneficial?

We question the influence CIDA has upon CWY. In 1980-81 CIDA financed 4.6 million of CWY's 4.8 million dollar budget. In year III (1974-75) took over the funding of CWY. By year V (1976-77) all countries that were not part of CIDA's

program were phased out of the CWY exchange.

We question the assertion "Politics is not a criterion for choosing an exchange country." All exchange countries are Western-oriented and have trade relations with the West.

What effect does CWY have upon Third World participants? Are Western values and attitudes imposed? Some Third World participants have remained in Canada and many wish to return.

Does CWY contribute to maintaining friendly relations between Canada and the Third World?

What effect does placement of CWY groups into villages have upon village inhabitants? Is this influence negative or positive?

These are just a few of the questions about CWY's structure and impact that we would like to be able to answer.

Chris Cavanagh
Peter Findlay
Doug Janoff
Christine Johns
Ellen McRae
Anne Moore
Bill Wicken
ex-CWY participants

To the Daily:

On behalf of the student representatives to the University Senate, we would like to extend our appreciation for the efforts of the McGill Daily, and particularly of Keith Boag, in their thorough and timely coverage of the proceedings in Senate this year.

The student Senate caucus has been very active in the 1979-80 session. Among the accomplishments have been i) the requirement of student evaluations in the determination of tenure, ii) the implementation of a mid-term break for the Winter Term 190-81, iii) the recognition of students' rights to support the strike without penalty.

As well, student senators made determined, although unsuccessful efforts this term to pass proposals requiring the publication of student evaluations of teaching.

In each of these endeavours, successful or otherwise, Daily coverage was incisive and valuable for the student community, as well as encouraging and supportive for their representatives in Senate.

Brad Armstrong
Michele Press



Air law institute has world reputation

by Larry Ostola

Aviation officials the world over think of McGill when they think of aviation law, according to Dr. Jean-Louis Magdelénat, assistant director of the McGill Institute of Air and Space Law.

"We are very proud to share our prestige with McGill as a whole," said Magdelénat. The institute, founded in 1951 as an extension of the faculty of law, is the only one of its kind in the world, and students come from as far away as Columbia and the Ivory Coast to attend. From an initial enrolment of 13 in 1951, the institute now has 24 students.

In 1976, the institute was recognized as a centre for research by the Quebec government, and since that time has undertaken many projects including a global study of Canadian air transport regulation and policy, and the publication of a "world wide space law bibliography". One of the projects currently under way is an analysis of space law problems, and the formulation of guidelines for Canada.

There are five permanent professors at the institute, and 15 more visiting professors who will stay anywhere from two days to a week. Many have been consulted by both ICAO and IATA. (International Civil Aviation Organization, International Aviation Transport Association) and receive invitations every year to lecture around the world.

Dr. Nicholas M. Matte, director of the institute, is recognized as a leading world authority on air and space law, and has published numerous books on the subject.

Besides attending lectures, students also gain practical experience through visits to Air Canada and Pratt and Whitney. Many of the students already have backgrounds in aviation, working for airlines, or the aviation authorities in their home countries. The institute also works in collaboration with many European universities. Most of the graduates from the institute have gone on to work in the field, either in ICAO or with various airlines.

Prodding McGill's conscience

by Richard Goldman and Steven Yudin
"South Africa is attempting to survive its present political and economic crisis by relying upon massive borrowing abroad combined with increasing levels of repression at home."

-Task Force on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility
"The Board of Governors will undertake to see that all investments are socially responsible... We will try to deal with this issue as honourably and as well as we can."

-Chief Justice Alan B. Gold,
 Chairperson of
 McGill Board of Governors

Following a trend sweeping North American campuses, this year McGill students undertook for the first time to examine the social responsibility of their university's investment policy. Although much has been accomplished, the McGill South African Committee (SAC) has yet to see the light at the end of the tunnel.

SAC was set up in September by McGill Students' Society with the mandate to "determine ways in which McGill University could express its displeasure with apartheid."

Apartheid is the racist policy of the government of South Africa, which sees the country's 20 million blacks forcibly separated from the dominant white minority and stripped of their citizenship and all social and economic rights accompanying it. From the workplace to the ordinary park bench, blacks are second-class citizens by law. They are subject to police harassment at any moment and thousands are detained every year without recourse to trial, under the provisions of a dense web of repressive legislation.

Blacks' average income is less than one seventh of the whites'.

Although statistics belittle their plight, United Nations' figures tell us that blacks' average income is less than one seventh of the whites, that nearly half of all black children whose families are forced into tribal "bantustan" homelands die before the age of five and that the whites enjoy the highest standard of living in the world.

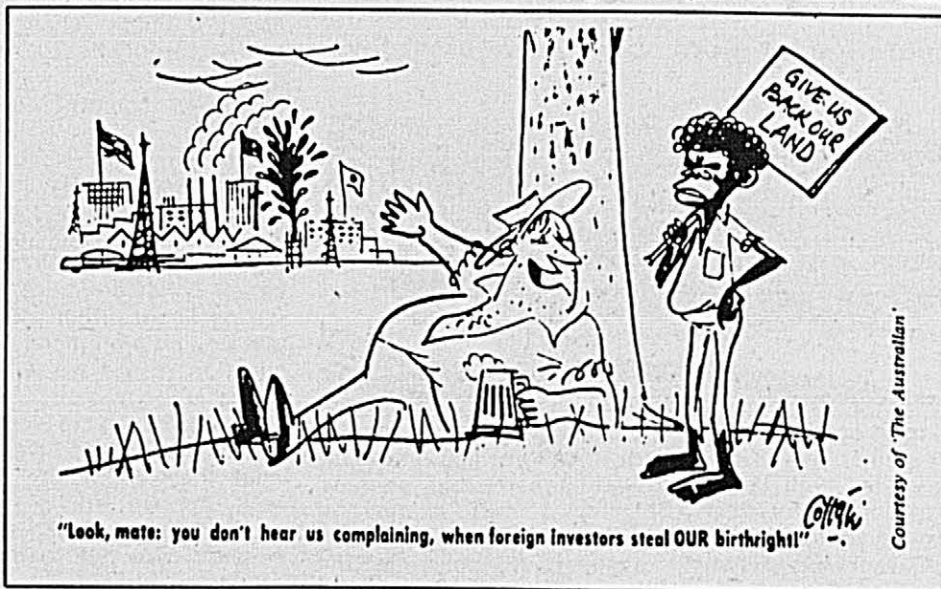
Apartheid is universally condemned by the international community, and SAC's mandate was to see what McGill students could do to oppose it for, though the problem may seem to be at the other end of the world, it begins right here at home.

Western countries, our own included, are reaping substantial profits from investments in South Africa. Multinational corporations and banks, with a strong Canadian representation, account for almost \$10 billion in direct investments in all sectors of the South African economy. Investors are attracted by its tremendous wealth of natural resources and the subsistence wages that prevail. And McGill's silent participation in these companies represents tacit approval of their support for apartheid.

By last October, SAC was beginning to take form and chairperson Richard

Boudreau saw the turnout at meetings increasing every week. The committee outlined its initial goals as increasing student awareness of the situation in South Africa and determining the extent of McGill's investments in the apartheid regime. Members began setting up information tables around campus and bringing in such speakers as they could afford without a budget.

Dawson professor Pat Bolland, who led the successful campaign to withdraw the CEGEP's \$25 million account from the Bank of Montreal last year, and two representatives of the African National Congress liberation movement, who just happened to be in Montreal at the time, were the major attractions during the early weeks.



Determining McGill's holdings in South Africa was no easy task, however, and it was only in the final weeks of the semester that the administration disclosed a partial list of its investments.

The list of McGill's 15 largest stock holdings showed the university to have perhaps the largest South African holdings of any Canadian university. McGill owns almost \$3 million worth of common shares of the Royal Bank and the Bank of Montreal, companies whose direct and indirect participation in loans to South Africa runs into the hundreds of millions. Investments in corporations such as IBM and 3M bring total McGill investments in corporations dealing with South Africa to over \$10 million.

At last year's final Students' Council meeting, Boudreau submitted a report on the situation in South Africa, and McGill's holdings in that country, and moved "to demand the immediate divestment by the Board of Governors of McGill's holdings in South Africa".

Said Boudreau: "If an institution of higher learning invests in a repressive regime like South Africa, what can we expect from a corporation whose

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Its Council-backed resolution submitted to the Board of Governors, the group realized it would have to demonstrate widespread student support for divestment to the administration.

By late January, Barbara Jenkins' information subcommittee began circulating a petition in support of the resolution. Still without funds—SAC was not granted a budget until February—the political action sub-

committee led by Charles Smith began selling "McGill students against apartheid" buttons of which more than 1,000 have been sold to date. But SAC's biggest project did not debut until February 12, when its "Week of Solidarity with the people of South Africa" kicked off.

Considered an unqualified success by participants, the week featured more than a dozen different speakers, films and information and cultural presentations. Several hundred students caught what was in many cases, their first glimpse of life in South Africa.

"If they want profitable investments maybe they should be selling drugs"

Keynote speaker Dennis Brutus, a political exile and president of the International Campaign against Racism in Sports slammed corporations investing in his country.

"If they want profitable investments, maybe they should be selling drugs, setting up bordellos or getting into pornographic films. The immorality would be the same," he said.

Brutus asked the students to oppose Canada's complicity with South Africa.

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Bishop's professor Cecil Abrahams, also a political refugee, told students: "Remember, corporations prop up apartheid, they help prevent any challenge against the system. They are there because they know that investment in racism is a profitable venture. But at the same time they help

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to ensure that the day of liberation will be retarded further, and that when it eventually comes it won't be a talking affair—it will be a bloody affair."

The students took their grievances to the Board of Governors on February 25th. Forty students crowded into a board meeting to listen to Students' Society president John MacBain present their demands. After five months of procrastinating—a board committee report released on October 15th requested the setting up of a committee to deal with the divestment issue—the Governors finally relented and a six-member standing committee on social responsibility was struck.

On March 17th the four member executive of the SAC presented a brief to the standing committee which included a showing of the film "Last Grave at Dimbaza," an illegally filmed exposé on life in South Africa.

Armed with more than 3,100 signatures and the official backing of 33 campus groups, the SAC representatives succeeded in getting committee members to condemn apartheid. They would not however concede that withdrawing investments is the right way to demonstrate opposition.

The Social Responsibility Committee has yet to announce what recommendations, if any, it will submit to the Board of Governors concerning McGill's investment policy.

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Within the past year, student calls for divestment at Guelph University and at the University of Toronto were rejected outright by university governors, who declared the rate of return on investment to be the sole criteria employed in placing investments.

Prospects at McGill may be better, however. All five Students' Society presidential candidates favored divestment. SAC executive member Barbara Jenkins was elected Undergraduate Representative to the Board of Governors and will press the issue there. With the promise of continued support from vp external Daniel Gaucher, SAC intends to continue its activities next year.

The issue is very straightforward, according to SAC members: "Either you're for apartheid, or against it—it's a matter of principle" says Charles Smith. And SAC plans to see it through to the end.

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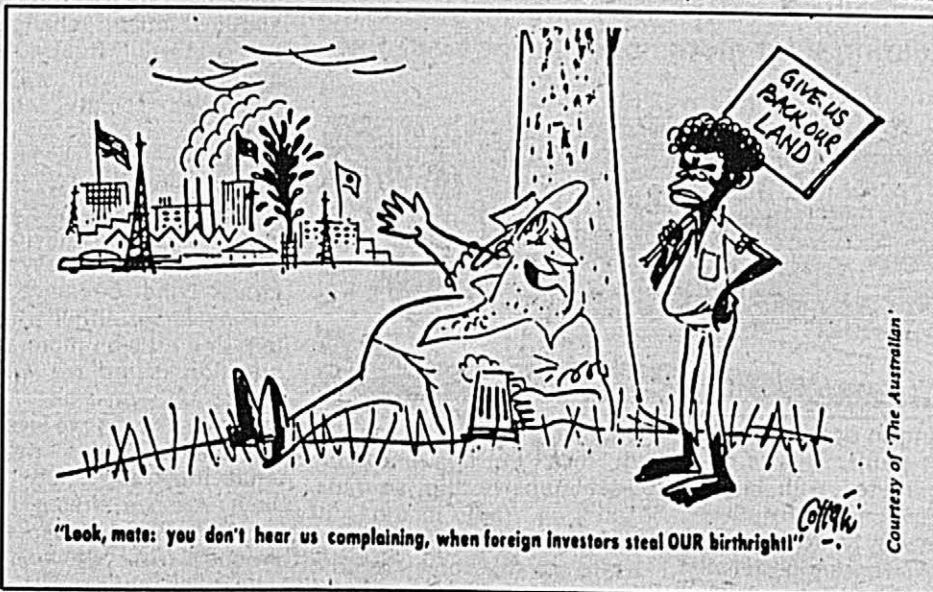
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Energy question confusing but answer clear

by Jill Welch

Q: FOE itself strongly endorses an energy policy called the Soft Energy Path. What is that?

A: Soft energy is, obviously contrasted with hard energy, and is a funny term. Some people say that has all the wrong sexual connotations. We still think that term makes sense. Soft energy has come to include that approach to energy which depends on more decentralized kinds of sources, rather than large centralized sources. Now large centralized sources would be represented by a big power plant, or by one-field dominated large oil sources.

So we're looking for more decentralized sources, we're looking for sources that are renewable, rather than non-renewable; we're looking for sources that are environmentally benign.

They are also sources that are subject to local control, we think that's a very important thing that has been lost from our energy future, the loss of people's ability to control their own energy sources, just as we've lost control of our food sources. It's a very important loss of power, it has tremendous implications for capital in the economy, local economies, capital sources, imports, things of that kind.

It also means (and I guess these are more part of the necessary conditions) soft energy sources, to use the jargon, are matched in scale and in quality to the user's needs.

What that means is that nobody wants energy — I mean nobody wants BTUs, or kilojoules; you wouldn't even want electricity or oil. What you want is to be warm, to be able to get from place to place, to

have your hi-fi play, and at a constant speed — things of that kind.

There's also the notion of matching in scale. It doesn't make economic or thermodynamic sense for that matter to have huge power plants to provide energy that is used in little bits all around the economy. So matching in scale

fairly long answer — it depends on the time frame — how hard you want to push on the system. I think you're absolutely right when you say it's a change in thinking — not so much by people but by governments, and by industry. The whole thrust of the industrial revolution has been to replace activity with more

thrust that's maybe been latent since World War II, but is still a very real power in the Canadian political frame.

When I say we can do these things I'm talking not just technologically but in the sense that it would save money. They're economically feasible, they make very good sense because they're less inflationary, they produce jobs (that's another whole field) just in terms of cost payoff they make sense.

However, sooner or later, lifestyle issues do have to be faced, and they have to be faced in a couple of ways — we should be talking about them.

What do we want from our system? We're not talking about dramatic changes — I just get terribly frustrated when people say "well we had a conservator society when we grew up, it was called the depression"; or, "I know what the conservator society is like — that's outhouses and carrying water". Nobody is talking about that — people who say that are either lying or naive. We're talking about either a little bit less or a little bit more, and the question is are we willing to back up on our energy demands, say to the level of the mid-1960's, (which were half what they are today by the way). Are we willing to have smaller cars, just to get around? Are we willing to adjust our schedules to do, say, clothes washing at night rather than at peak hours, those sorts of things.

And are we ready to accept lower income growth?

Then you would have no problem at all staying with the soft energy path. Those relatively minor lifestyle changes plus raising some questions about income growth gives you, as far as you care to see in the future, the ability to stick with soft paths.

If however, you want to go the other way, if that's not acceptable, then you're forced to a nuclear economy. That's the real question — and it's a political debate of the first order of importance.

Q: The problem doesn't seem to be at all with the consumer, or with the individual, the problem is with governments deciding to make these changes. What's your experience of government attitudes toward energy?

A: One always has the problem at the political level, when you're talking long-range, governments are not designed to be long-range. Not since we've had monarchies. An inherent problem of democracy is that it has to be re-elected, and that always tends toward the short-run. The governments have to do two things — they've begun to do only one of them. The first thing they have

to do is actually provide the institutions for changing consumption patterns, that is, regulations for smaller cars, assistance programs for home-heating, for insulating houses, building codes, very concrete specific things, that involve either limitations or efficiency regulations or providing money to people. They've begun to do that sort of thing.

Let me amend that and say there are three things — the second thing they have to do is get energy prices up.

On the third, we haven't advanced at all. That is to create a debate about the 'long run'. Because in many ways the long-run in energy is here now.

You've got to make some rather fundamental choices. That's what's not happening at all, and none of the parties want to touch this issue because it splits them wide apart. You can create kind of a party consensus on oil pricing, or on multinationals, or on exports — you can get a platform. If you start to talk about what direction we're going to go, or talk about the role of nuclear after the year 2000, then you split each of the major political parties wide open.

Q: To what extent have those decisions already been made?

A: I have sort of a non-Machiavellian, non-plot theory of government, which is that each group does what comes naturally to it. And what's been happening with lots of little decisions over time, is that one door is being opened slowly and the other door is being closed slowly. We've never had a debate about that. We never asked, "Is that what we want to do?" But I don't think it's because a decision has been taken.

Some of us are desperately trying to throw monkey wrenches into that system to prop the doors open. Maybe you can see groups like Energy Probe having one of its goals to slow that process down, to step in and block things like the MacKenzie Valley pipeline, to stem the growth of nuclear capacity, until we have time to have a debate. Maybe we'll lose, maybe the public will say look, we want energy at our fingertips, as much as we want, whenever we want. If the public says that, then the logic says nuclear — and understand that means a loss of local control, understand that it means we'll have a bureaucracy running our energy system for us, and lots of other things, including the proliferation of nuclear health hazards. If the public is willing to accept that, then we've simply lost the political debate. But I want to make sure we lose it in a political debate, not lose it by a series of implicit decisions, where no one has ever played a role.

DAVID BROOKS is an energy expert — a physicist and an economist. He is now working with Energy Probe and is director of Friend of the Earth-Canada. FOE is not a political lobby group — but it can and does educate people about the merits of what it calls the Soft Energy Path. And if some of those people happen to be politicians, all the better. Soft Energy is a term we'll be hearing a lot more about in the next few years.



and matching in economy is a part of soft paths. This is obviously contrasted with large, centralized, capital-intensive high technology hard energy. It's a long answer I know, but all of this is involved in the notion of what is a soft energy path.

It has a lot of value statements as well as technologic statements.

Q: That's something quite radically different from what we have now — that's asking for a fairly radical change in thinking on energy. Is that also going to involve a radical change in lifestyle?

A: That also necessitates a

energy, more material, and to find that in non-renewable capital-intensive big sources. So it's a real change of thinking.

As far as the consumer and citizen is concerned, it isn't such a change in the near term. People react very well to the idea of soft energy. It has a lot of appeal, it fits in with I think particularly Canadian values, towards self-reliance, independence, community and finding public approaches to doing things, while large blocks of capital or large blocks of political power aren't really suiting us well. It fits into a

activities. All welcome.

Students' Council Meeting:

Today - 5:30 - room 310. All students are welcome!

McGill Cycling Club:

Meeting today at 5:00 p.m. in the Union room B01. All members and other assorted "bikes" are urged to attend.

Film as an Instrument in Research and Teaching:

Dr. Hans-Karl Galle, Director of the Institute for Scientific Film in Göttingen, will give a lecture at McGill University on "Film as a Medium for Scholarly Research and Teaching", tonight at 8:00 p.m. in room 821 of the Leacock Bldg. Everyone invited.

Liberal McGill:

General meeting today at 5:00 p.m. in Union room 301. Everyone welcome.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3

Department of Anthropology at McGill:

Presents Prof. Dierdre Machado, speaking on "Cape Verdean Ethnicity in Two Political Contexts", 4 p.m., Leacock 738.

Today

English Literature Association:

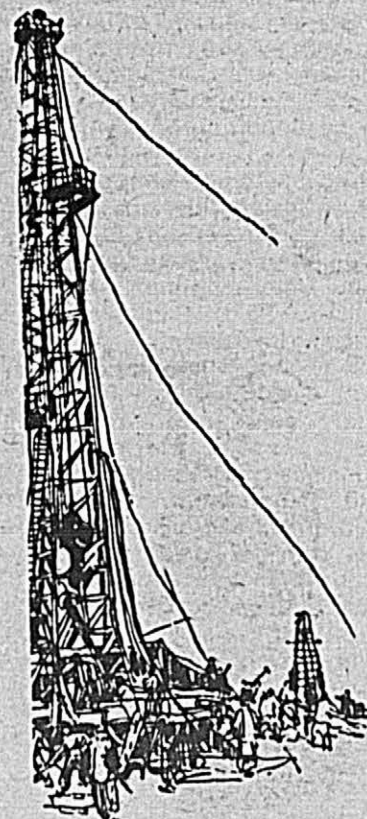
Important general meeting today at 3 p.m. On agenda: question and answer session with candidates, course evaluations, party. Elections Thursday 12 p.m. to 3 p.m. Arts B-20.

Disarmament Rally:

Speakers Eric Kierang and Murray Thomson of Project Ploughshares. Sunday, April 13th at Queen Mary United Church, 13 Finchley, Hampstead.

McGill Referendum Committee:

Wrap-up meeting tonight at 7 p.m. in room 107 of the Student Union Bldg. Report of financial standing and summary of



UQAM...

suite de la page 7
l'AGEUQAM ne visaient nullement à "imposer" la grève à tous les étudiants. Au nombre de 6, celles-ci comprenaient entre autres une journée d'étude pour étudier les revendications, l'adoption de moyens de pression et de harcèlement tels l'occupation et l'exigence que l'administration adopte officiellement une politique d'inscription conforme aux demandes de l'association et s'engage de bonne foi dans les négociations.

Pour ce qui est du boycottage illimité des cours, il était bel et bien précisé que le vote devait être pris en assemblée modulaire et que, le cas échéant, il ne liait que le module concerné.

Les étudiants de gestion s'insurgent contre le principe des assemblées modulaires qui, selon son président Serge Lusignan, ne donnent que 4 votes aux 4700 étudiants de leur famille lors des plénières inter-modulaires (PIM) par rapport aux 12 des 3000 étudiants de sciences humaines. Quoi qu'ils disent représenter tous

les modules de leur famille, il appert qu'au moins deux des cinq éprouvent plus qu'une certaine sympathie pour l'association générale.

Mettant de l'avant un projet de fédération qu'on sait proche des positions de l'administration de l'UQAM mais dont les modalités ne sont pas encore arrêtées, l'AESG rejette l'AGEUQAM qu'elle qualifie "d'organisation de gauchistes qui ne tiennent qu'à promouvoir un idéal politique." Elle ajoute aussi que l'AGEUQAM est "financée par des organismes extérieurs" et que son journal est imprimé aux "presses marxistes-léninistes". Lorsqu'interrogé sur les fondements de ces accusations, Lusignan est resté muet... pour étudier et que la "somme de travail exigée ne leur permet pas, comme les étudiants de sciences humaines, de 'jouer' à perdre leur session et à faire des grèves". Ils précisent que, pour eux, un baccalauréat se fait en trois ans et qu'ils ne sont pas prêts à l'étendre sur cinq ans comme le font "ceux de l'AGEUQAM".

Au moment de l'ajournement, les étudiants de gestion avaient déjà présenté deux propositions visant à ajouter à l'ordre du jour un point "reconnaissance". Cette manœuvre visait vraisemblablement à forcer la dissolution de l'AGEUQAM par une motion de non-reconnaissance.

Les demandes de l'AGEUQAM
Les griefs étudiants concernant la reconnaissance et le financement de l'AGEUQAM, la politique d'inscription et la tutelle en ARC restent donc toujours irrésolus suite à cette assemblée générale.

Pour ce qui est du module d'ARC, les étudiants demandent la levée de la tutelle vieille de près d'un an et exigent le retrait du gel des inscriptions et de la fermeture anticipée du programme. Quant à la politique d'inscription, bien que l'administration ait renoncé à son projet "d'informatisation de l'inscription" et soit revenue au statu quo pour au moins douze mois, les étudiants exigent des garanties écrites et officielles concernant ce moratoire, garanties qui devraient rencontrer les demandes des étudiants. La nouvelle politique, on le sait, abolissait entre autres les naît la période de changement de cours et resserrait considérablement le calendrier de paiement des frais de scolarité.

Le litige principal a toujours trait à la reconnaissance et au financement de l'association générale. Partant du fait qu'elle a adopté une politique de reconnaissance des associations étudiantes en mai dernier, l'administration se refuse à reconnaître toute association qui ne se plie pas aux critères de représentativité et aux procédures qu'elle a elle-même fixées.

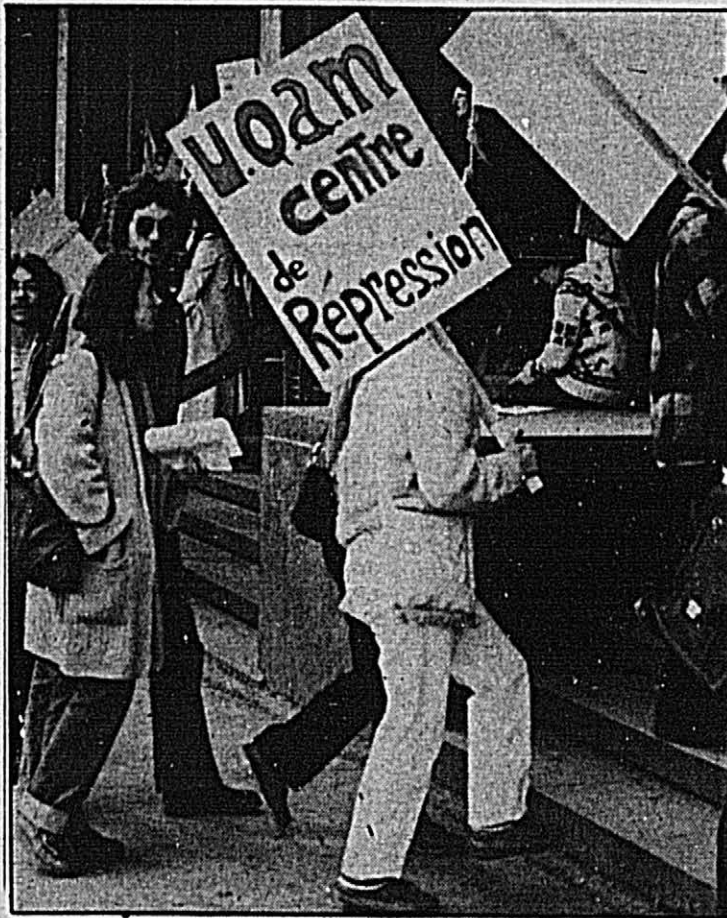
De leur côté, les étudiants ne

veulent pas souscrire à cette politique qu'ils jugent antidémocratique. Tout d'abord, ils considèrent l'article qui stipule que "l'association doit faire connaître ses buts à l'administration avant d'être reconnue" et que "ces buts soient conformes à ceux de l'université" comme de "l'ingérence dans les affaires étudiantes et du paternalisme outrancier".

D'autre part, les modalités régissant la reconnaissance sont, aux dires des étudiants, inacceptables. L'administration exige en effet qu'une association gagne l'appui de la moitié des 63 modules pour obtenir la reconnaissance officielle. Or, précise les étudiants, 20 des 63 associations recensées sont ou des associations d'étudiants gradués ou des certificats. Et, dans les statuts de l'AGEUQAM et aussi dans la tradition de l'université, les quelques étudiants de maîtrise et de doctorat sont représentés par la même association de module que ceux du premier cycle. Pour ce qui est des certificats, l'AGEUQAM mentionne que l'administration de l'UQAM ne les a pas tous inscrits comme assemblées modulaires indépendantes mais qu'elle en a plutôt "judicieusement choisis quelques-uns", notamment en science de la gestion où les étudiants sont connus pour leur opposition à l'AGEUQAM. Ces sont donc 20 associations "inexistantes", dit l'AGEUQAM.

Par ailleurs, les étudiants soulignent que le projet de financement de l'AGEUQAM a déjà recueilli l'assentiment des 24 associations modulaires consultées et qu'il a été ratifié en assemblée générale. Le projet prévoit une cotisation de \$5 par session pour tout étudiant inscrit à l'UQAM et que 60% des sommes perçues iront dans les coffres de l'association générale, la balance étant répartie entre les différents modules.

Et quoique le projet d'entente UQAM-AGEUQAM obtienne l'appui de la majorité des associations modulaires même selon les critères de l'administration (37 sur 63), l'UQAM refuse toujours d'entreprendre des négociations avec l'association.



Aux cris de "l'AGEUQAM pour défendre nos droits", quelque 300 étudiants de l'UQAM ont manifesté jeudi dernier devant le bureau du premier ministre pour exprimer leur mécontentement face à la politique d'inscription, l'absence de reconnaissance de leur association et la tutelle en ARC. Organisée par l'ANEQ, la manifestation regroupait aussi des étudiants de cégeps.

L'association attaque sévèrement l'université l'AGEUQAM réagit aux "événements" de lundi soir

par Denis Gascon

Suite à l'assemblée générale de lundi, l'AGEUQAM a exigé la révocation du vice-recteur à l'enseignement et à la recherche Michel Leclerc à cause de son refus obstiné de négocier et à ce que les étudiants appellent "sa mauvaise foi".

Les étudiants mentionnent entre autres que ce dernier aurait constamment reporté les négociations prévues avec les représentants étudiants et qu'il aurait même annulé les rencontres de lundi quand il a su que les étudiants d'administration et de gestion "s'organisent" en vue de l'assemblée générale.

L'AGEUQAM considère en effet que les événements de lundi sont en partie imputables à l'administration de l'UQAM. Les conflits entre les étudiants de sciences de la gestion et ceux des autres départements permettent, aux dires du secrétaire Jean-Marie Vézina, de créer un rapport de force au sein même des étudiants et, de ce fait, d'empêcher tout forme de négociation entre l'UQAM et l'AGEUQAM.

"Ce qui se passe, fait partie du jeu de l'UQAM. Bien sûr l'AESG y est pour beaucoup mais la polarisation qui se forme à l'université fait l'affaire de l'UQAM et elle s'arrange pour qu'il persiste," précise Vézina.

Quant au comportement des étudiants de gestion, Vézina l'explique en partie par l'ensei-

gnement qu'ils reçoivent, "un enseignement qui les pousse à gérer la société plutôt qu'à l'améliorer et la changer."

"Ils sont les marionnettes de l'administration de l'UQAM. Et cette dernière et les professeurs sont la cause principale de ce qu'on a vu lundi," d'ajouter Vézina.

D'ailleurs, les professeurs de la famille de gestion avaient apparemment annulé leurs cours lundi soir afin de permettre aux étudiants "d'assister" à l'assemblée.

Ce que Vézina trouve particulièrement incompréhensible et inacceptable c'est que ces étudiants ne veulent même pas laisser les autres se battre pour leurs droits. Ils veulent miner toute forme de débat, dit-il.

"Ces étudiants qui aujourd'hui veulent tout simplement éliminer une association étudiante, ce sont les mêmes qui demain briseront les syndicats de leur entreprise. Ils ne font que se faire la main," souligne Vézina. L'association verra sous peu quels moyens d'action doivent être pris pour régler ce problème qui les empêche de fonctionner depuis le début de l'année.

L'AGEUQAM a aussi déclaré qu'elle demanderait au gouvernement d'instituer une enquête sur les agissements de la direction dans le conflit sur la reconnaissance et le financement de l'association générale.

D'autre part, l'AGEUQAM

croit qu'une assemblée comme celle de lundi, où le côté fasciste et antidémocratique de certains étudiants ne faisait aucun doute, ne peut qu'avoir un effet de mobilisation et de polarisation encore plus accentuée. D'ailleurs, déjà hier, les étudiants d'histoire et d'économie, visiblement choqués par l'attitude des étudiants de gestion et par l'intransigence perpétuelle de l'administration, ont voté dans leur assemblée locale pour la grève générale illimitée. Et il appert que le mouvement prendra rapidement une importante ampleur au cours des prochaines jours.

Ecoeurés et désabusés par le déroulement de l'assemblée où le groupe de "gestion" ne visait qu'à faire obstacle à l'AGEUQAM, les membres de l'exécutif ont décidé de fonctionner plutôt par le biais de la plénière intermodulaire et des associations locales pour le moment.

La tension entre les deux "tendances" étudiantes a en effet atteint un tel point que toute nouvelle provocation pourrait entraîner des affrontements ouverts. Depuis déjà plusieurs semaines, les "sciences de la gestion" se complaisent dans des actions de type fascistes comme des raids sur le campus pour jeter aux poubelles les journaux de l'AGEUQAM, arracher leurs affiches et noyauter leurs assemblées générales. Et tout cela, pour dénoncer l'absence de démocratie à l'AGEUQAM...

La souveraineté du Québec...

Depuis plus de 50 ans maintenant, le Canada réalise qu'il se doit, sinon de rapatrier la constitution de l'Acte de l'Amérique du Nord Britannique (AANB), vieille de 113 ans, au moins d'y inclure une formule de révision constitutionnelle.

Mais depuis tout ce temps, les tentatives du gouvernement fédéral de proposer un amendement soi-disant

par Pierre Shanks

équitable pour toutes les provinces se sont terminées brusquement par un "non" de la province de Québec. Il est même arrivé que d'autres provinces s'opposent aux propositions fédérales (en 1962 par exemple, la Saskatchewan s'opposa à la formule Fulton). On a tout proposé au Québec, du droit de veto pur et simple à un droit de veto plus articulé, moins évident. Celui-ci a toujours refusé. Pourquoi?

Quels sentiments ont poussé le Québec à ne jamais pouvoir se satisfaire des "offres fédérales"? Pourquoi ne vient-on pas à s'entendre, au Canada, sur une formule d'amendement constitutionnel, alors que c'est chose faite admirablement bien dans presque toutes les autres fédérations du monde?

LA FRANCE

En France, la procédure de révision subordonne l'adoption définitive du texte soit à l'approbation d'un "congrès", qui n'est autre que l'Assemblée Nationale (qui réunit en un seul organe le Sénat et la Chambre des députés), soit à l'approbation du peuple, consulté par référendum. L'option entre ces deux solutions appartient au gouvernement qui se trouve ainsi doté d'un pouvoir politique important. Dans le détail, la procédure comporte trois étapes:

1) L'initiative: elle appartient soit au Président de la République, soit aux membres du Parlement. D'une part, aucune procédure de révision ne peut être engagée ou poursuivie lorsqu'il est porté atteinte à l'intégrité du territoire. D'autre part, la forme républicaine du gouvernement ne peut faire l'objet d'une proposition de révision.

2) Le vote du projet ou de la proposition par les chambres: celui-ci se caractérise par une procédure très souple, aucune condition spéciale de majorité n'étant imposée, contrairement à ce qui existait sous les IIIe et IVe Républiques (il fallait alors une majorité absolue dans chaque chambre). Une différence existe cependant par rapport au vote des lois, où il faut nécessairement l'accord des 2 chambres.

3) La dernière étape comporte une option au choix du gouvernement, entre le référendum et l'approbation par le congrès (composé par la réunion en commun des 2 chambres). Le référendum est la procédure normale, le recours au congrès apparaissant comme l'exception. Si la procédure du congrès est acceptée, le projet de révision doit être approuvé à la majorité des 3/5; mais celle-ci est calculée sur les suffrages exprimés, et non sur le nombre des membres composant le congrès.

Cette formule d'amendement s'ap-

plique parfaitement bien au régime que constitue la France, un régime unitaire à caractère mi-présidentiel, mi-parlementaire. Toutefois, son application s'avère peu praticable dans un régime parlementaire comme celui du Canada, où le type parlementaire existe non seulement dans le caractère, mais autant dans la structure même du politiques de l'Etat.

En ce qui concerne le vote du projet par les chambres, il faudrait considérer qu'il existe 11 gouvernements au Canada. Par ailleurs, la présence du Sénat canadien dans cette procédure apparaît fort contestable, car celui-ci a perdu depuis longtemps toute importance "pratique" dans les décisions politiques de l'Etat.

Finalement, la dernière expérience d'un référendum à l'échelle canadienne fut loin d'être un stimulant à l'unité du Canada. C'était au cours de la dernière guerre mondiale, quand le premier ministre du pays, M. Mackenzie King, commanda un référendum pour se décharger de sa promesse de ne pas imposer la conscription aux Canadiens, lors de sa campagne électorale de 1939.

La population québécoise, qui vota en très grande majorité contre la décharge de cette promesse, dut se plier à l'opinion générale canadienne, majoritairement favorable à cette décharge, car partout ailleurs on appuyait l'enrôlement obligatoire. Le fameux référendum passa et quelques mois plus tard le fédéral imposait la conscription, au grand mécontentement des Québécois.

C'est pourquoi, du point de vue d'un fédéraliste, la procédure référendaire apparaît inadéquate dans la conjoncture actuelle, car elle apporterait

plus de désunion que d'unanimité au sein des citoyens canadiens. Elle exposerait manifestement la grande faiblesse du lien fédéral canadien et aurait pour conséquence d'alimenter le sentiment nationaliste québécois et d'activer le processus de libération politique du Québec.

JAPON

Tout amendement à la constitution japonaise doit être proposé par le "Diet." Le Diet constitue l'organe de pouvoir le plus élevé de l'Etat et il comprend 2 chambres: celle des Représentants (qui compte 484 membres) et celle des Conseillers (250 membres). Les 2 chambres doivent se montrer favorables à l'amendement par un vote exprimant l'accord d'au moins 2/3 des membres dans chacune d'entre elles.

Dans un deuxième temps, l'amendement est soumis au peuple par référendum spécial ou à l'occasion d'une élection quelconque. Si la majorité l'emporte, il revient à l'Empereur de promulguer l'amendement au nom du peuple, comme faisant dorénavant partie intégrante de la constitution.

On retrouve ici une structure de gouvernement qui s'apparente avec celle de la France. L'Empereur joue un peu le rôle du Président, et même si on peut parler d'une séparation des pouvoirs (entre les 3 organes principaux), il n'en reste pas moins que l'Empereur et le Diet ne forment qu'un seul et unique palier de gouvernement.

Donc, pour les mêmes raisons que la France, la formule d'amendement japonaise ne convient pas au régime parlementaire canadien.

UNION SOVIETIQUE

Il s'agit de l'article 146 du chapitre de la constitution de l'Union des républiques soviétiques socialistes.

En URSS, un amendement à la constitution est appliqué seulement d'après la décision du Conseil Suprême, une fois que chacune des chambres l'a adopté avec une majorité d'au moins les 2/3.

En d'autres termes, l'initiative d'une procédure appartient au Conseil Suprême, qui fait ratifier l'amendement par chacune des 2 chambres (Conseil de l'Union et Conseil des Nationalités), qu'il contrôle au préalable.

Démocratie autoritaire fondée sur la souveraineté populaire, où l'opinion dirigée et le contrôle absolu écarte le peuple du processus de révision constitutionnelle, l'URSS présente une formule non seulement inadéquate, mais inacceptable pour un régime "décentralisé" comme le nôtre.

SUISSE

En Suisse, la révision partielle peut avoir lieu par la voie de l'initiative populaire, soit dans les réformes statuées par la législation fédérale. L'initiative populaire consiste en une demande présentée par 50,000 citoyens suisses ayant le droit de vote. La demande d'initiative peut revêtir la forme d'une proposition conçue en termes généraux ou d'un projet rédigé de toutes pièces.

Lorsque la demande d'initiative est conçue en termes généraux, les chambres fédérales s'occupent de l'approbation, puis l'Assemblée fédérale procède à la révision partielle dans le sens du projet et en soumettront le projet au peuple ou au rejet du peuple et de l'Assemblée. Les 2 chambres sont composées d'abord d'un Conseil National formé de 200 députés du peuple suisse et d'un Conseil des Etats formé de 44 députés des cantons.

Si, au contraire, les chambres fédérales ne l'approuvent pas, la question de la révision partielle sera soumise au suffrage du peuple; si la majorité des citoyens suisses prenant part à la votation se prononce dans l'affirmative, l'Assemblée fédérale procédera à la révision en se conformant à la décision populaire.

Lorsque la demande revêt la forme d'un projet rédigé de toutes pièces, et que l'Assemblée fédérale lui donne son approbation, le projet est soumis à l'adoption ou au rejet du peuple et des cantons. Si l'Assemblée fédérale n'est pas d'accord, elle peut élaborer un projet distinct ou recommander au peuple le rejet du projet proposé et soumettre à la votation son contre-projet ou sa proposition de rejet, en même temps que le projet qui émane de l'initiative populaire.

La constitution fédérale révisée ou la partie révisée de la constitution entre en vigueur lorsqu'elle a été acceptée par la majorité des citoyens suisses prenant part à la votation et par la majorité des Etats. Le résultat de la votation populaire dans chaque canton est considéré comme le vote de l'Etat.

L'étendue des pouvoirs de contrôle du peuple sur les assemblées jointe à l'effacement du pouvoir exécutif devant



apporterait une formule juste.

l'organe délibérant rend la formule suisse fort attirante. Spécialement parce que ce processus accorde une large part d'initiative au peuple, tout autant que son pouvoir décisionnel.

Pour être reconnu, l'amendement doit être approuvé par la majorité du peuple suisse et la majorité des cantons. Au Canada, l'expérience du référendum de Mackenzie King en 1942 s'est avérée fort malheureuse, comme on sait. La même histoire risquerait de se reproduire advenant l'application de la formule suisse.

La seule solution serait d'exiger un vote affirmatif par une majorité de citoyens dans chacune des 10 provinces. Par contre, cette exigence rendrait la formule extrêmement rigide; chaque amendement important se verrait relégué aux oubliettes, dans la mesure où il interviendrait négativement dans les intérêts de l'une ou l'autre des deux nations dites canadiennes.

ALLEMAGNE DE L'OUEST

La constitution de l'Allemagne de l'Ouest prévoit une formule d'amendement à l'article 79. Cet article stipule que l'amendement doit être présenté sous la forme d'une loi votée par les 2 chambres fédérales; *Bundestag* et *Bundesrat*. Pour qu'il soit accepté, les membres de chacune de ces 2 chambres doivent se prononcer favorablement avec une majorité des 2/3.

Les membres de la chambre du *Bundestag*, appelée la chambre basse, sont élus par le peuple en général et représentent proportionnellement le peuple en général, alors que ceux du *Bundesrat*, la chambre haute, sont des représentants élus de chacun des Etats (appelés *Länder*).

En théorie, les Etats en tant que tels sont tenus à l'écart du processus de révision, mais en pratique ils défendent leurs intérêts par l'entremise de leurs représentants à la chambre haute (*Bundesrat*).

Il y a, dans la constitution de l'Allemagne fédérale, plusieurs articles qui ne peuvent être amendés, notamment ceux concernant les droits individuels fondamentaux, les droits des Etats ainsi que les partages des différentes pouvoirs.

Tout comme dans le système suisse, le peuple possède un pouvoir d'initiative. Une proposition d'amendement peut être présentée au *Reichtag* moyennant l'appui de 1/10 de l'électorat. Par la suite il s'agit de la même procédure qu'en Suisse.

Le Québec, qui se retrouverait en minorité dans les 2 chambres, ne pourrait accepter un tel pacte de révision constitutionnelle.

AUSTRALIE

La formule d'amendement constitutionnelle de l'Australie diffère un peu de celle de l'Allemagne.

Toute modification doit obtenir l'appui d'une majorité absolue dans chacune des 2 chambres du parlement fédéral. Un référendum doit aussi être tenu entre le 2e et le 6e mois suivant l'adoption de la proposition par les 2



chambres, et nécessite l'accord de la majorité des citoyens en général ainsi que dans la majorité des Etats.

En 80 ans, seulement 8 amendements furent apportés à la constitution sur environ 60 référendum. C'est peu et de toute façon inadéquat pour le Canada, pour les mêmes raisons qu'en Allemagne de l'Ouest.

ETATS-UNIS

Aux Etats-Unis, le processus de révision constitutionnelle, quoique d'apparence simple, demeure passablement rigide. Il faut l'accord des 2/3 de chacune des 2 chambres (Chambre du Sénat et Chambre des Représentants) et du 2/3 des Etats.

Depuis 1913, le temps maximum pour ratifier un amendement est de 7 ans. Une fois qu'un Etat a ratifié la proposition, il ne peut plus se rétracter; cependant un Etat peut toujours se raviser s'il a précédemment rejeté l'amendement.

Le Président ne possède pas le pouvoir de sanctionner un amendement afin d'y donner plus de crédibilité; il est tenu complètement à l'écart du processus. Fait inusité, la signature du Président Lincoln au bas du 13e amendement est considérée comme un acte d'inadvertance...

Le peuple aussi peut participer aux débats par des conventions organisées par les Etats.

Depuis 200 ans, on a voté seulement 26 amendements à la constitution sur une possibilité de plus de 3,000. Certaines théories tentent d'expliquer ce phénomène, dont une en particulier qui stipule que les articles de la

Confédération ont institué un processus de révision difficile dans le but de prévenir le gouvernement fédéral d'empiéter sur les droits des nombreux Etats; que ce n'était pas dans le but de rendre la démarche ardue autant que pour confiner le gouvernement central à l'intérieur de limites bien déterminées et de laisser la liberté aux nombreux Etats d'établir leur propres règlements.

Toutefois, les constitutions de chacun des Etats d'Amérique établissent des règles plus ou moins secondaires qui se rattachent aux matières de fond de la constitution américaine elle-même. Par exemple, une question d'importance majeure comme celle de la représentation égalitaire au Sénat ne sera traitée que dans la "grande" constitution. D'ailleurs, on ne pourrait amender cette question qu'avec l'appui unanime de tous les Etats.

Au Canada, les pouvoirs des provinces sont déterminés au complet dans l'AANB. Les règles furent établies dès 1867 et les Etats canadiens n'ont pas besoin de constitutions propres à chacun; ils ont surtout besoin de régler les problèmes de fond que pose la "grande" constitution. Voilà la grande différence avec nos voisins du Sud. Alors qu'ils travaillent à parfaire les petites modalités de leur constitution(s), le Canada s'attarde depuis plus de 110 ans (et plus intensément depuis une cinquantaine d'années) sur des problèmes de fond.

Les trois principales formules d'amendement proposées à l'AANB ont été celles de Paul-Gérin Lajoie en 1950,

Fulton-Favreau en 1964 et Trudeau-Turner en 1971.

LA FORMULE DE PAUL-GERIN LAJOIE EN 1950

L'année 1950 aura été marquée des plus sérieux efforts jamais tentés jusque là en vue de trouver un mode général d'amendement à la constitution canadienne.

Paul-Gérin Lajoie présenta la thèse la plus cohérente. Dans son livre: *Constitutional Amendment in Canada*, 2 formules d'amendement sont proposées: la première consisterait à diviser le Canada en 4 régions: les Maritimes, le Québec, l'Ontario et les provinces de l'Ouest, le consentement de chacune de ces régions étant requis pour toute modification importante dans la distribution de la juridiction législative (par exemple les droits des minorités concernant l'éducation et l'utilisation des langues française et anglaise).

La seconde formule exigerait pour toute modification de cette nature le consentement des 2/3 — ou peut-être des 3/4 — des provinces, pourvu que ces provinces consentantes représentent les 3/4 de la population canadienne.

Ni l'une ni l'autre furent acceptées. Quant au Québec, il ne trouve pas son compte dans la deuxième proposition, pour des raisons bien évidentes. Par exemple, il s'agirait qu'il propose de faire de la loi 101 un article de la constitution canadienne pour qu'une des trois autres régions rejette la proposition, au NON de l'unité canadienne... Il en serait de même pour le Québec, qui refuserait une proposition de l'Ontario au NON de la liberté, etc. Finalement personne n'irait nulle part, si ce n'est vers l'intensification des rapports de contradiction du système fédéral canadien actuel.

En ce qui a trait à la première proposition, on s'est toujours opposé à reconnaître au Québec un statut particulier, statut sur lequel M. Lajoie insista en expliquant que ce mode tenait compte de la nature spéciale du fédéralisme canadien.

En fait, on rejette tout autant un droit de veto pour l'Ontario. La formule, donc, est trop rigide et met en relief les disproportions entre les provinces canadiennes.

LA FORMULE FULTON-FAVREAU

La formule proposée par le ministre conservateur Fulton, en 1960, et reprise par son successeur libéral, M. Favreau, en 1964, tente d'apaiser certaines craintes soulevées, notamment par le Québec, en soumettant toute modification de la répartition des compétences et dans l'usage des langues, à la règle du consentement unanime des provinces. Dans les autres domaines qui concernent à la fois Ottawa et les provinces il faudra ob-

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U de M...

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pratique de la profession." La fusion baccalauréat-maîtrise pour former un programme continu de quatre ans de demi susceptible de donner une formation plus complète et d'allouer les heures de stages requises par la Corporation professionnelle apparaît aussi au chapitre des revendications.

Les étudiants de sociologie contestent pour leur part le contingentement à la maîtrise tout en réclamant une augmentation du corps professoral et la création imminente d'un comité paritaire professeur-étudiants sur la pédagogie et la révision du programme.

Quant aux étudiants d'histoire, ils s'opposent au

nouveau programme adopté unilatéralement par l'administration. Le programme proposé hausserait sensiblement le nombre de crédits obligatoires (3 à 21) la première année et obligerait les étudiants de deuxième année à suivre des cours dans plusieurs disciplines (Canada-Québec, histoire contemporaine, médiévale, ancienne...).

Dénouant le projet comme une mesure qui brime la liberté de choix et ne vise qu'à éviter les dédoublements de cours en raison de contraintes budgétaires, les étudiants ont même, au cours d'un référendum tenu en février, rejeté massivement le projet administratif. 62 pour cent d'entre eux se sont en effet rangés derrière la proposition de leur association locale (qui prône essentiellement la liberté

de choix quasi-complète), 25 pour cent pour le programme actuel et un dérisoire 8 pour cent pour celui de l'administration.

Suite au passage de l'injonction, les négociations ont été interrompues ou au moins excessivement ralenties dans les trois départements. D'ailleurs, les étudiants avaient clairement fait savoir qu'ils considéraient toute mesure coercitive comme un refus de négocier de bonne foi. Les professeurs de leur côté sont restés plutôt cois dans cette affaire même si ceux-ci négocient la majeure partie des questions traitant de pédagogie et d'aspects académiques.

L'ANEQ et la question nationale

par Marc Berthiaume

MONTREAL (PEQ)—L'Association nationale des étudiants du Québec (ANEQ) juge qu'il est important qu'elle prenne une position au sujet de la question nationale et du référendum. Toutefois, la décision sur l'option (OUI, NON, ou abstention) que devraient appuyer les étudiants lors du référendum n'a pas encore été adoptée.

Pourtant, les représentants des étudiants du Québec s'étaient donnés rendez-vous les 29 et 30 mars derniers au CEGEP Maisonneuve de Montréal précisément pour débattre de la question au cours d'un Congrès spécial.

Mais voilà, sur les quelques 18 associations étudiantes membres de l'ANEQ présentes au Congrès, à peine 5 avaient réellement un mandat de leur assemblée générale pour que l'ANEQ traite de la question en profondeur et prenne position; quatre avaient un mandat appelant l'ANEQ à ne pas prendre position sur le référendum et l'option constitutionnelle, et huit n'avaient aucun mandat et se sont abstenues lors du vote.

Devant cet état de fait, les 150 délégués étudiants ont résolu à forte majorité, mais après d'âpres débats, de transformer le Congrès en colloque et de reporter la prise de décision finale au XII^e Congrès statutaire de l'association qui se tiendra à la fin du mois.

Prendra position, prendra pas..

Les discussions sur la participation de l'ANEQ au débat référendaire ont opposé deux points de vue, tant au cours du Congrès que du colloque.

"Il faut bâtir l'unité entre

étudiants francophones et anglophones et ce n'est pas en prenant parti pour le 'oui' ou pour le 'non' qu'on va y réussir", a affirmé la représentante du CEGEP Dawson.

"On a beau dire que le débat ne doit pas être partisan, le 'oui' qu'on va donner, c'est un oui au PQ pour qu'il aille négocier et je ne vois pas comment le rapatriement de nos impôts va-t-il empêcher le gouvernement du PQ de nous tomber dessus comme il le fait entre autres en coupant dans les budgets de l'éducation", a ajouté le délégué du CEGEP de Chicoutimi. "Entre deux maux, le 'oui' au PQ ou le 'non', qui est un oui à Ryan et à des siècles d'oppression nationale, on ne doit en choisir aucun", de poursuivre un autre.

En contre-partie, d'autres délégués, dont celui du CEGEP de Rosemont, ont affirmé que "ne pas prendre position, c'est déjà prendre position. Tu laisses les autres décider pour toi."

"On ne peut pas ne pas se prononcer sur un sujet comme celui-là où les étudiants du Québec, les étudiants de l'ANEQ, eux, n'hésitent pas et se préparent à voter à 80% en faveur du 'oui'", de dire un autre.

L'oppression nationale

En aucun temps les délégués n'ont hésité à dénoncer l'oppression nationale. Toutefois, on ne s'entendait pas sur l'étendue de ce concept et la pertinence d'en discuter au cours du Congrès.

"L'oppression nationale subie par la nation québécoise se manifeste dans l'éducation," y a affirmé un représentant de la direction de l'ANEQ.

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Le sexisme et les facultés de génie

par Philippe Coutu

Il y a quelques mois, les étudiants de génie de l'Université de Colombie britannique étaient poursuivis devant la ligue des droits et libertés pour discrimination sexiste, relativement à des activités collectives qui attaquaient de front le minimum de respect que l'on doit à tout être humain, en l'occurrence aux femmes.

Plus récemment, une université de la Nouvelle-Ecosse était impliquée dans une affaire semblable.

De plus, un bon nombre de journaux étudiants émanant des facultés de génie dans tout le Canada soulèvent ici et là un tollé de protestations, principalement à cause de leur contenu qui, en exhibant par exemple des photographies de femmes nues juxtaposées à des gags d'un humour douteux, contribuent à perpétuer l'image de la femme objet, femme au foyer, femme au lit, images contre lesquelles luttent justement les mouvements progressistes, appuyés par une grande partie de la population "qui se dit ordinaire".

Pas étonnant que les femmes ne constituent jamais plus de dix pour cent des personnes inscrites comme aspirant-ingénieur!

Sont-ce donc les facultés de génie qui fabriquent des individus socialement endormis et grossièrement sexistes, ou bien est-ce que ce sont plutôt les adolescents présentant ces symptômes qui décident d'aller grossir les rangs de ces mêmes facultés?

Pourquoi par ailleurs la profession d'ingénieur, malgré tous les développements que l'on connaît, demeure-t-elle un champ d'action où les hommes prédominent?

Il est difficile de répondre à ces questions avec, comme

toute référence, deux années passées dans une faculté de génie. Cependant, certaines observations flagrantes jetteront sûrement un peu de lumière sur le problème.

D'abord, on constate que la ségrégation ou séparation selon le sexe s'observe dès le niveau CEGEP, et même beaucoup plus tôt.

Nous avons tous reçu dès notre jeune âge une éducation plus ou moins ségrégationniste. "La mécanique c'est l'affaire des garçons". Si on n'a jamais entendu cette phrase directement, on en a du moins observé les applications tout autour de soi. Cet alignement préférentiel se continue au niveau du secondaire. Ainsi cette jeune étudiante de secondaire III en option couture, se voit refuser immédiatement et sans appel l'admission à un programme d'électricité du bâtiment.

Au niveau CEGEP, l'option sciences pures et appliquées, qui regroupe typiquement les futur(e)s scientifiques et ingénieurs, compte rarement plus de quinze pour cent de femmes chez ses effectifs. C'est que le choix pour une femme de cette concentration implique d'une part la fréquentation d'un milieu fortement masculin et nullement associé à la "crème" de la société. D'autre part, ce choix sous-tend une lutte future certaine pour percer sur le marché du travail, du moins si la carrière d'ingénieur est envisagée. Témoin cette étudiante de Sherbrooke qui, lors d'une entrevue avec un employeur, se fait dire en pleine face: "Avant de penser à vous engager, nous étudierons sérieusement les implications de l'arrivée d'une femme dans le milieu de travail". Témoin aussi Mme Micheline Bouchard, présidente de

l'Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec, qui affirme qu'on exigeait généralement d'elle un travail deux fois meilleur que ce qu'on aurait normalement demandé à un homme. Cela était nécessaire pour prouver l'opportunité d'une femme au poste d'ingénieur!

Nous voilà donc partiellement fixés sur les causes profondes de la forte fréquentation masculine en génie. Mais pourquoi les étudiants et les ingénieurs eux-mêmes adoptent-ils, en général, une telle attitude à l'égard des femmes?

D'abord, la faible quantité de femmes qu'ils côtoient lors de leurs cours contribue sans aucun doute à former une atmosphère fermée, typiquement masculine, où le chauvinisme est grandement susceptible de se développer.

De plus, le cours d'ingénieur, profession libérale, regroupe souvent des individus aux idées plutôt conservatrices, excusez la contradiction! Cela est voulu en partie par l'hérédité apparente de l'éducation, celle qui veut qu'on ait plus de chances de devenir notaire si son paternel est notaire, par exemple... Or ces idées conservatrices incluent souvent l'image de la femme au foyer, avec son bagage de préjugés.

Par ailleurs, l'ingénieur type vit dans un monde d'exaltation. Il analyse des faits concrets, et s'il ne possède pas déjà un tempérament terre à terre, il est souvent porté à en acquiescer.

Il est en général difficile, lorsqu'on vit dans un domaine très spécifique, de prendre le recul nécessaire à la compréhension d'un phénomène plus général. Cela pourrait expliquer pourquoi les étudiants ingénieurs, bien qu'étant eux-mêmes de bons vivants, ne sont pas considérés



La faible quantité de femmes que côtoient les étudiants en génie lors de leurs cours contribue sans aucun doute à former une atmosphère fermée, typiquement masculine, où le chauvinisme est grandement susceptible de se développer.

comme très progressifs socialement, pas plus d'ailleurs que les étudiants de médecine ou de droit, qui sont eux aussi confinés à des domaines très spécialisés dans leurs études.

Ceci nous amène à parler de cours de génie en tant que tel. Ici à McGill, le cours est reconnu comme difficile. L'étudiant s'habitue à obéir et non à réagir. Le fait que la majorité

des cours sont obligatoires oblige l'étudiant à les réussir, augmentant la pression psychologique lors de l'apprentissage et diminuant, un peu à la manière d'un lavage de cerveau, l'ouverture d'esprit des étudiants.

Mais le facteur déterminant est sans doute la structure du cours elle-même. A McGill, sur 100 crédits, l'étudiant dispose de trois crédits seulement pour les cours de culture générale, c'est à dire des cours de musique, langues, géographie ou autre. Trois crédits de formation générale sur cent crédits, c'est une moyenne qui en dit long!

La situation problématique actuelle en génie prendra grand temps à se corriger. Le temps nécessaire à la diffusion de tout changement social. Mais un facteur d'amélioration certain serait la diversification de la structure des programmes, de façon à élargir la formation et la conscience sociale des ingénieurs.

Un seul problème se pose, et il est de taille: les industries préfèrent généralement les employés obéissants et bornés.

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tenir l'approbation des législatures d'au moins les 2/3 des provinces représentant au moins 50% de la population du Canada selon le dernier recensement général.

Mais cette formule est vivement contestée, principalement au Québec. Plusieurs invoquent encore une fois la rigidité de la formule, s'inquiétant de ce qu'elle pourrait "geler" la constitution du pays à tout jamais.

Finalement le premier ministre Jean Lesage ne put résister aux fortes pressions et le 20 janvier 1966, il communiqua au premier ministre canadien Lester Pearson, la décision de son gouvernement de remettre indéfiniment la considération de la proposition d'amendement constitutionnel.

En 1971, le gouvernement fédéral revient à la charge avec une nouvelle formule, qu'il considère plus simple et

plus souple. La constitution peut être modifiée à l'appui:

- d'une majorité au Sénat
- d'une majorité à la Chambre des Communes
- d'une majorité d'au moins 6/10 des provinces.

De ces 6 provinces, il doit nécessairement y avoir le Québec et l'Ontario, 2 provinces des Maritimes et 2 provinces de l'Ouest, pourvu que ces 2 comptent ensemble au moins 50% de toute la population des provinces de l'Ouest.

Même si, effectivement, cette formule est plus simple, elle n'en est pas moins aussi rigide que la proposition de 1964. S'il désire toute modification de quelque importance, le Québec se heurtera au pouvoir de décision de 5 autres provinces.

La formule en elle-même peut être acceptable pour un Etat anglophone homogène, mais elle ne tient pas

compte des aspirations de plus en plus évidentes du Québec. Le 23 juin 1971, une semaine exactement après la conférence de Victoria, le premier ministre Robert Bourassa, pressé de toutes parts, répond "non" à la formule d'amendement Trudeau-Turner.

LE DERNIER RECOURS

Il faut donc comprendre l'impossibilité d'une formule d'amendement constitutionnel reposant sur le vote d'une majorité de citoyens et/ou de provinces. Tant et aussi longtemps qu'on ne reconnaîtra pas la présence de deux nations au Canada, sur le plan juridique, les négociations avorteront lamentablement.

Du point de vue juridique, le Canada ne se compose pas de deux nations, mais de 11 gouvernements regroupant environ 22 millions de citoyen(ne)s. De

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1 1/2 furnished, \$135., Lorne Ave. Sublet month of May, option to renew. Call 286-1481.

Fully furnished, sunny 2 1/2 apartment to sublet May 1st to Sept. 1st. Perfect location. Peel and Dr. Penfield. Asking \$250/month. Phone 849-5424.

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374—PERSONAL
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Workshop: Creative Aggression for Women. Sat., April 19. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. For registration or further information, call 481-2826.

Last few openings for 1980: Jr. unit head, nursing student, swim director, sailing, judo instructors. June 20 - Aug. 17, near Ste. Agathe. Call Ron at Pripstein's Camp. 481-1875.

Voyage Culturel en Roumanie organisé et accompagné par Mme Nelly Leitner, artiste, prof. arts plastiques, animatrice T.V., parle couramment le français.

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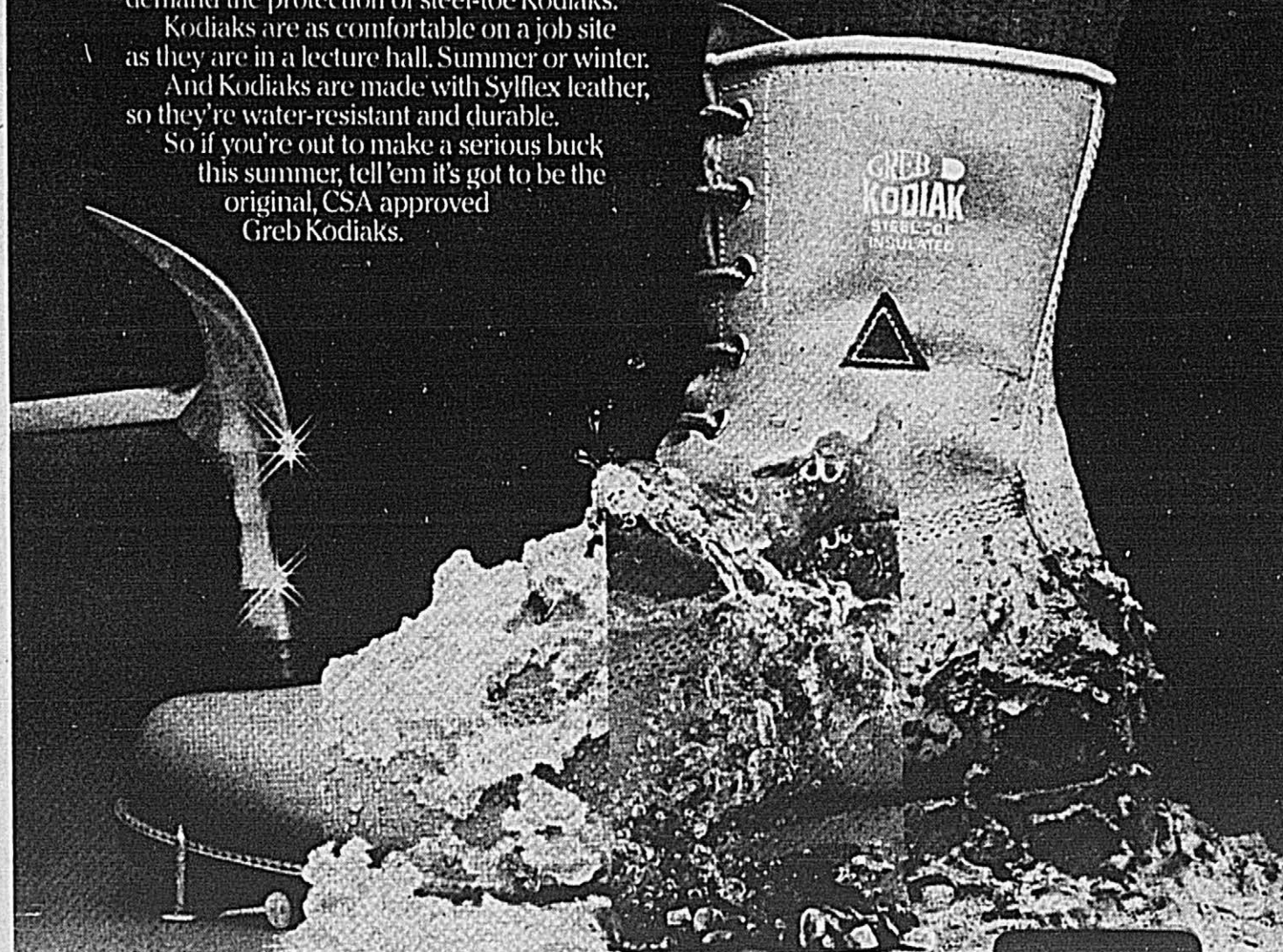
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Le Canada, une seconde Belgique ?

Il y a quelques années lorsqu'un québécois voyageait en Europe, c'était sous l'étiquette canadienne qu'il se déplaçait. Maintenant que notre situation politique est dans une phase de mutation, et que le monde extérieur prend conscience de la différence qui existe entre un Canadien-anglais et un Canadien-français, ce même Québécois lorsqu'il voyage, pareil à une larve sous le processus de la métamorphose, abandonne la vieille étiquette pour en revêtir une nouvelle, cette fois-ci-québécoise.

Qu'advient-il? Pourquoi ce changement? Je crois qu'il est possible de trouver un élément de réponse en cette terre qui a vu naître l'un des héros de notre enfance, Tintin, le belge.

Le belge est-il un être potentiel ou

par Yves Robidoux

actuel? Peut-on le rencontrer sur la rue ou bien seulement dans les livres d'histoires? Sagit-il d'un être fictif ou d'un être réel? Enfin, en quoi ce belge est-il conceptuellement différent du Canadien? Afin de bien répondre à cette interrogation, nous devons fournir des réponses aux questions antérieures. J'ai toujours pensé que la Belgique était une nation habitée par des Belges, mais comme ces derniers aiment dire de toutes choses, "c'est pas si simple." La Belgique n'est pas habitée par des Belges, mais par des Flamands et des Wallons. Il s'agit beaucoup plus d'un mariage désuni que d'une nation. Les Flamands qui forment soixante pour cent de la population belge vivent le long de la mer du Nord et sur les plaines nordiques. La langue parlée est le hollandais. Les wallons, quant à eux, se partagent la partie sud comprise entre Bruxelles et la frontière française. Bien qu'on y parle un français différent de celui de la France, il n'en demeure pas moins que la langue parlée est le français. Il y a quelques cent cinquante ans de cela, les Flamands et les Wallons se sont rassemblés pour former ce que l'on appelle "un Etat artificiel." Cette unification était désirée par les grandes puissances, dont principalement l'Angleterre qui voulait une nation dite "tampon" au coeur de l'Europe de l'Ouest. Grandement agités par le fait qu'ils ne parlaient pas la même langue, les Flamands et les Wallons n'ont jamais depuis ce temps cessé de se chamailler, et sont maintenant en voie de se séparer l'un de l'autre.

Avec à l'ouest les provinces anglaises, à l'est le Québec, et au centre Ottawa, séparant ainsi ces deux entités, on peut géographiquement comparer le Canada à la Belgique. L'analyse s'intensifie considérablement lorsque l'on tient compte des différences économiques, linguistiques et culturelles.

Alors qu'au XIXe siècle les Wallons détenaient le pouvoir économique grâce au développement du secteur industriel, les Flamands cultivaient la terre. La même situation se présente pour les Québécois où la majorité des capitaux appartenaient aux anglophones. Le seul endroit où ces derniers capitaux étaient pratiquement absents, c'était dans le domaine

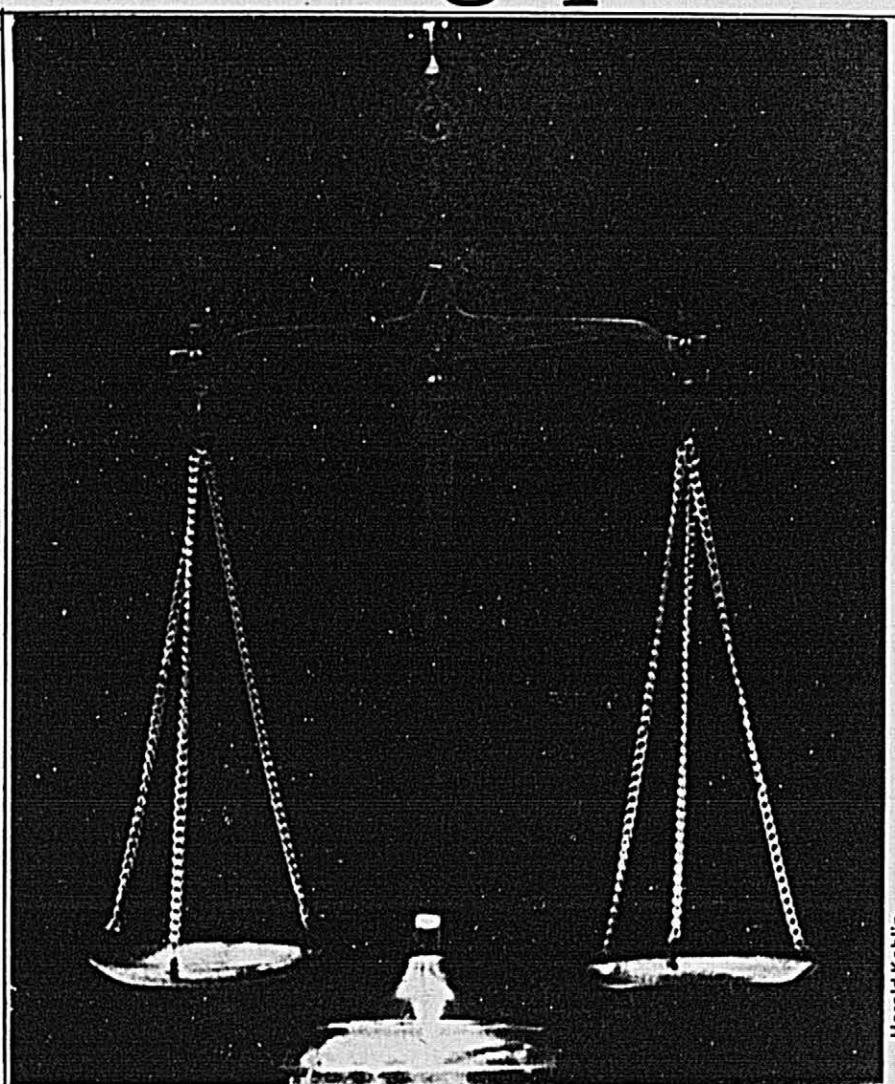
agricole. Le cultivateur était à la fois capitaliste et salarié, cette dernière forme d'entreprise rangée sous l'effigie du MPPP.

Le secteur industriel appartenait aux anglophones laissant ainsi seulement la culture de la terre et la petite entreprise aux Québécois. De plus, en ce qui concernait l'industrie, seuls les anglophones accédaient aux postes administratifs, le travail manuel étant de cette façon accompli par les Québécois.

Afin d'atteindre l'objectif proposé, i.e. celui d'établir un parallèle entre la soi-disant "nation" canadienne et belge, nous devons brièvement énoncer la situation ouvrière de cette dernière en ce XIXe siècle. Tout comme les Québécois, les Flamands devaient assumer les tâches manuelles et laisser l'administration entre les mains des Wallons, ces derniers détenant les capitaux.

Nous ne sommes pas sans savoir que l'activité économique détermine l'aspect linguistique dans une forte proportion. Par exemple en Belgique, où le pouvoir économique était détenu par les Wallons, la langue était le français. Au cours des quelques décades qui suivirent l'indépendance de la Belgique en 1830, la langue d'enseignement demeurait le français. Le Flamand se voyait par ce fait même obligé d'étudier dans une langue qui lui était étrangère. Heureusement la situation changea quelques années après, mais la langue dite d'affaire si je peux m'exprimer ainsi demeura le français. A cette époque, il était pratiquement impossible pour un Flamand ne parlant pas le français d'obtenir un emploi au sein des fonctionnaires gouvernementaux. Encore aujourd'hui où le français et le hollandais sont considérés comme langues officielles à Bruxelles, les Flamands, dans la majorité des cas, se font répondre en français. Qu'est-ce à dire d'Ottawa où le français et l'anglais sont reconnus comme étant les deux langues officielles du Canada? Ici même à Montréal, centre nerveux d'un Québec francophone, il n'y a pas si longtemps la langue d'affaire était l'anglais, et pour réussir, il fallait s'y conformer. Certes, il y avait bien l'est de Montréal qui était francophone, mais que dire de sa puissance économique? Une fois le boulevard St. Laurent traversé, on se sentait déjà plus chez nous, ici à Montréal, ici au Québec. Encore une fois l'analogie prend du poids tandis que nous, Québécois, nous en perdons.

Si l'activité économique détermine en quelque sorte le caractère linguistique, qu'est-ce à dire de l'aspect culturel sinon qu'il est étroitement lié à ce dernier? Dans un pays où l'élément linguistique est à la fois pluraliste et confus, il est difficile d'avoir une forte identité culturelle. L'Allemagne, la France, l'Italie et la Grèce sont des exemples concrets d'unités linguistiques quoique possédant différents dialectes, ces derniers ne pouvant pas être évités. L'art y est prospère et l'identité culturelle vivace. Grâce à cette unité linguistique, ces pays ont produit de grands artistes. Qu'advient-il de la Belgique, de la Suisse et du Canada où cette unité manque? Certes, on distingue des



Harold Koblin

Lorsqu'il voyagent, les Québécois abandonnent la vieille étiquette pour en revêtir une nouvelle, cette fois-ci québécoise. La balance ne penche plus d'un seul côté...

groupements, des agglomérations de personnes parlant la même langue à l'intérieur de ces pays, mais qu'arrive-t-il lorsqu'il n'y a pas d'équilibre entre ces disparités linguistiques? Qu'est-il arrivé aux Indiens d'Amérique de même qu'aux Incas du Mexique?

Le petit Robert désigne ce phénomène sous le nom d'assimilation. En Belgique les Flamands sont linguistiquement soutenus par les Hollandais et les Wallons le sont par la France. En Suisse les cantons allemands et français reçoivent respectivement l'appui de l'Allemagne

et de la France. En acceptant le statu quo, le Québec saura-t-il avec les instruments qui lui sont donnés réprimer l'assimilation où bien doit-il s'en donner de meilleurs? Après mille années de vie commune, les Flamands et les Wallons espèrent encore le divorce qui leur permettra de s'épanouir séparément. Qu'est-ce à dire du taux croissant de séparations au sein des cantons suisses? A la lumière de cette réflexion, le statu quo mérite-t-il d'être envisagé ou sera-t-il tout simplement une "statue" de Monsigneur "quo," le dernier représentant d'un génocide collectif?

suite de la page 49

là sont nées plusieurs inégalités qui ont engendré inévitablement en injustice contre la nation minoritaire, l'occurrence la nation canadienne française et québécoise.

Par ailleurs, les canadiens anglais, qui forment environ 50% de la population du pays, n'accepteraient jamais de se retrouver sur un pied d'égalité avec les francophones qui n'en forment que 25%. De toute façon les intérêts propres à chacune des deux nations ne sont absolument pas conciliables dans l'état linguistique où se trouve actuellement le Québec.

Comme le soulignait Jacques-Yvan Morin, si, derrière le désir légitime de rapatrier le pouvoir constituant se dissimule la volonté de forcer le Québec à rentrer dans le rang, on va droit vers

un approfondissement de la crise.

De la façon dont les négociations échouent depuis 30 ans, une seule solution s'avère impérieuse pour le plus grand bien des deux nations canadiennes et de leurs concitoyen(ne)s néo-canadien(ne)s, voire la souveraineté

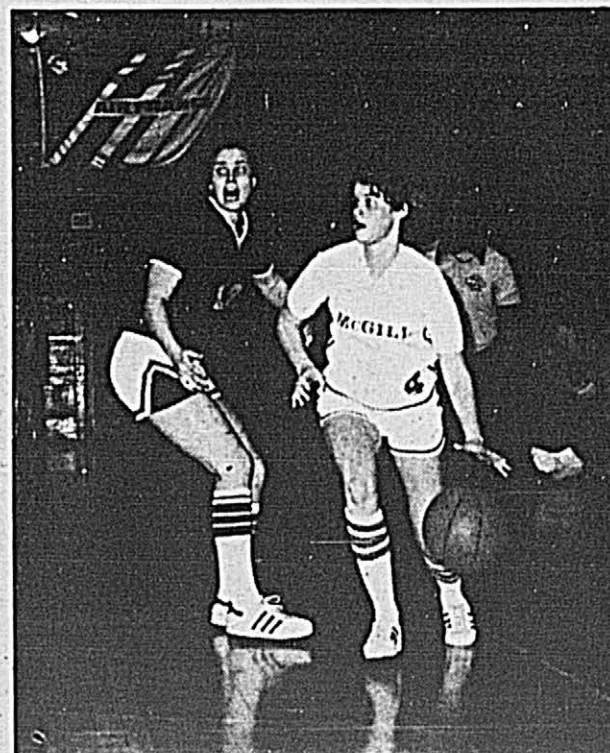
politique du Québec. Depuis 30 ans le gouvernement fédéral a bien tenté de tourner et de retourner les formules d'amendement, mais il semble qu'il soit impossible de trouver une formule convenable aux parties en cause.

Alors au lieu de se ralentir mutuellement, il vaudrait mieux aux deux nations canadiennes de se séparer et profiter chacune d'une formule qui saurait correspondre de façon adéquate à leur développement politique respectif. C'est la solution dernière et, semblerait-il, inévitable.

Daily Sports

Brahm Pascal, editor
 Ace Baseline
 John Brazill
 "Chas"
 Emily Cooper Cole
 Don DiMauro
 Carl Heine
 Rocks Hudstone
 Sheila Dale Hunter
 Bill Iszo

Andrew Karolyi
 Richard Katz
 Ellen McRae
 Daniel O'Lartig
 The Phantom Runner
 Louis Rakita
 Janet Spiegel
 Mike Tapiero
 W.A. Willis
 Earl Zukerman



Sports of My Times

A sports editor looks back

Well, not really looking back, since there is still next year to look forward to and a second (wholly accidental) term as sports editor.

Considering the year 1979-80, I am proud to say that *Daily Sports* ran the greatest volume of copy in its history, some of it very goo, some of it very bad. And I very proudly add that thanks to Carl Heine and Richard Katz, we brought the McGill reader some of the finest sports photographs in the history of *Daily Sports*.

Both those statements point up to the fickleness of the year to year quality of the sports section and the rest of the *Daily*. No matter how many sports there are on campus, we're only as good as the people who come to offer their time to volunteer to write sports. In this final issue there were commitments for stories on a number of interesting athletes on campus but, unfortunately, the people who cried so long about no coverage or of wanting this or that in *Daily Sports* never showed up with the goods. That's not sour grapes; after a year down here you expect certain things.

The measure of the true *Daily* staffer is dedication, before writing skills. That is also the measure of the McGill athlete and fan. For all their dedication, athletes here know they won't be playing in front of adoring crowds or adoring administrators and Redmania worsened the crowd situation. There is a *Daily* tradition to write an annual "Call to the Fans." Response is abysmal. So I'm beginning to wonder if anybody reads the paper. Is there anyone who actually reads what we write? Ah, the angst of a *Daily* staffer.

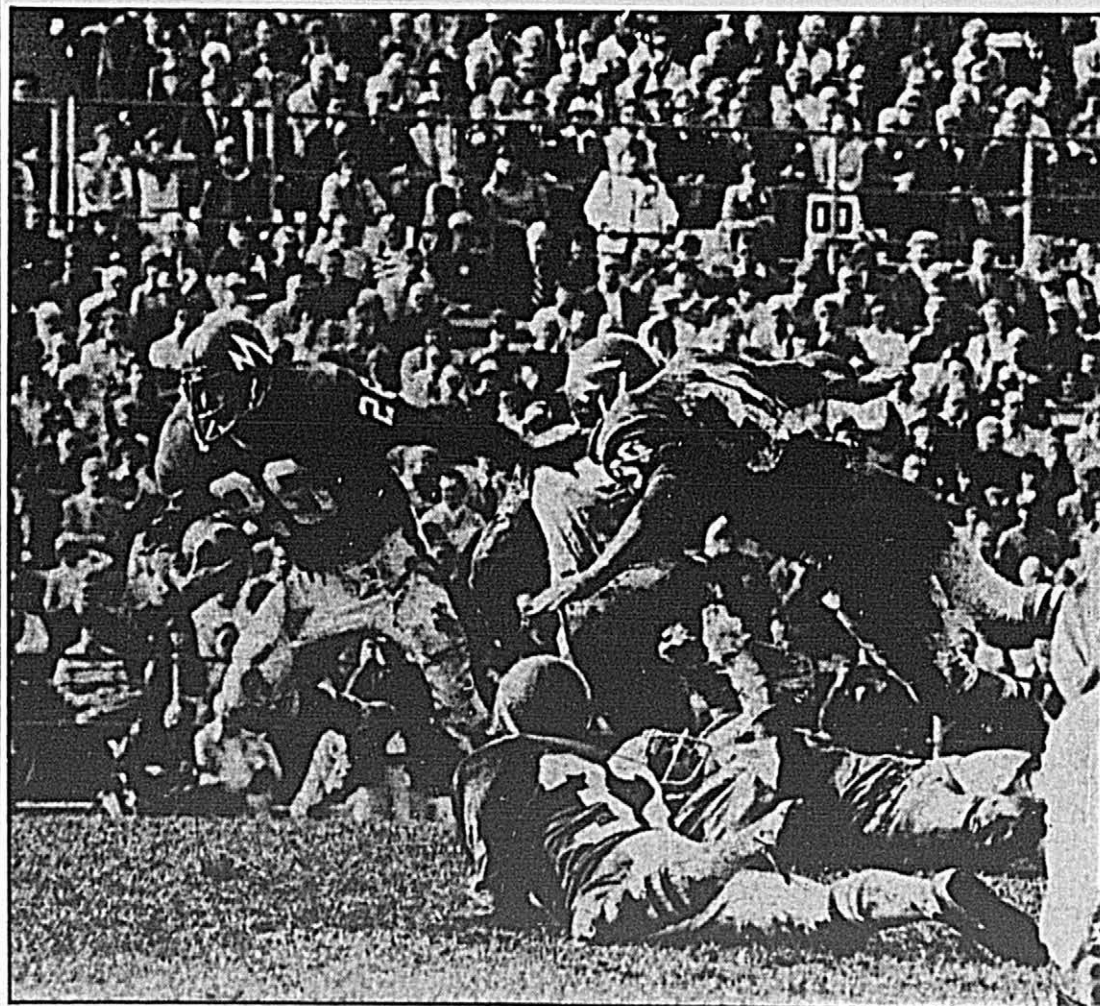
There are some superior individuals in McGill



athletics and the frequent success of their endeavors attests to that. They make this job worth it.

As a narcissistic perfectionist, allow me to leave you with this closing message that is oh so applicable to McGill University: the conspiracy of mediocrity is increasing in magnitude. Watch it.

Thank-you and good night.
Be over in five minutes, Jan.



Lacelle, Drover, win outstanding athlete awards

Marc Lacelle, pictured at left, won the Forbes Trophy as McGill's male student "who has brought the most credit to the university by reason of his athletic achievements." A second-year P&T student, Lacelle became a starter for the Redmen in the third game of the season and rushed for 725 yards, averaging six yards a carry with a season high of 198 yards in that very first game. Lacelle was a previously awarded the Alouette Alumni Trophy as outstanding amateur football player in Quebec receiving the same honor from the Québec Amateur Football Association. Other nominees were basketball's Rick Rusk and soccer's Robert Tipney.

The Roscoe Award, given annually to the graduating female student "who has shown throughout her years at McGill proficiency and leadership particularly in intercollegiate sports, was awarded to Laura Drover. A third year Industrial Relations student, Drover has been active on the ice hockey Martlets as well as the field hockey Martlets and women's rugby team. She is also a member of McGill's Athletic Board. Other nominees for the award were field hockey's Cathy Haig and ice hockey's Cory Logan.

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Please include a brief resume, recent photograph, present address and telephone number, with forwarding address if applicable. Material will be returned only if accompanied by self-addressed stamped envelope.

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Curlers ramble on in wins at McGill, TMR-St.L bonspiels

by Rocks Hudstone

The traditional calm and wood-panelled elegance of the Royal Montreal Curling Club was the scene of exuberant competition February 15-16 as virtually the entire membership of the McGill Curling Club turned out for the first-ever McGill Club Bonspiel.

Six teams were involved, and when the dust cleared and the last rock came to a stop, Curt Folkerson's rink stood alone with an unblemished 3-0 mark. The Rick Walsh quartet finished second at 2-1, while the four remaining teams had 1-2 records.

Folkerson's rink had its toughest game Saturday afternoon, as Rollie Vincent played flawlessly in the early going to build up a 5-2 lead after six ends. Vincent's team of Vlad Freudenreich and Lorraine McBride maintained their strong take-out game in the seventh end, forcing Folkerson to take one.

Vincent was unable to make his last rock count, however, as Folkerson stole two and then one to take the game in an extra

end. Rollie could have won with a perfect last-rock draw, but a little extra weight and poor sweeping judgement caused the rock to slide just through the house.

Predictably, Vincent's post-game comments could not be quoted in a family newspaper without grave risk to the publisher.

On Sunday, Folkerson parlayed brilliant shotmaking from second Donna Mingie and consistent support from lead Carole Folkerson and third Mario Bartali into easy victories over Rick Walsh and Oleg Zadorozny. Walsh gained second place with support from Ted Halmos, Doug Paulsen and Joanne Mills.



Mark Sholzberg (shooter), Doug Paulsen (middle), Raymond Lee (right).

The McGill "A" men's curling team skipped by Frank Kinahan put a strong and steady week of curling together en route to six straight wins and a victory in the TMR-St. Laurent bonspiel.

After five lopsided victories, Kinahan struggled to a 9-7 win over Glenmore. The final game belonged to Kinahan. Trailing 3-0 after one end and facing three guarded Glenmore stones, Frank made a perfect raise-takeout to count one, then followed a Glenmore miss with a perfect draw to the four-foot to take two.

Back in the game, McGill settled down and eventually drew away to victory. Lead Krishna Rao, second Oleg Zadorozny, and third Curt Folkerson backed up Flashy

Frank with consistent shot-making throughout. Marilyn Lockhart performed well in two outings as spare. Kinahan was especially strong in Game Five, curling a brilliant 85% to drub highly touted Wentworth, 7-0.

McGill teams have been active in a variety of competitions throughout February and March. Kinahan and Zadorozny skipped their mixed teams to respectable showings in Quebec Mixed competitions. The McGill women's team of Marilyn Lockhart, Beth Wood, Joanne Mills and Lorraine McBride played in two competitions, finishing a strong second in February before staggering to two straight losses last weekend.

Ladouceur leads swimmers at Nat's

Both the McGill men's and women's varsity swim teams placed well in the 16th annual CIAU swimming and diving championships held three weekends ago at Laval University, in Ste. Foy, Québec.

The individual star performer for the women's squad was Ginette Ladouceur, with silver and bronze medals in the 200 metre and 100 metre backstroke, respectively. Ginette also placed seventh in the 200 metre I.M. Elaine Leclerc, a newcomer this year, finished ninth and twelfth in her breaststroke specialties.

On the men's team, Lester Jackson, ending a brilliant intercollegiate career, finished seventh and tenth in the 200 and 100 metre butterfly events. Bill McCoy finished ninth with a personal best time in the 50 metre freestyle. Other strong performances on the men's squad were turned in by Peter Neill (100 metre fly), Dave McGerrigle (100 and 200 metre breaststroke) and Rich Delahunty (400 I.M. and 200 backstroke).

In what was billed as a rebuilding year, the McGill squad raised quite a few eyebrows at the PEPS sport complex. Coach Zarins expects big things from both the men's and women's teams in 1981.

McGill Athlete Awards

Team MVP's

- Alpine Skiing Women: Michele Dauphinée
- Alpine Skiing Men: Patrick Dubus
- Women's Badminton: Suzette Saouni
- Men's Badminton: William Ng
- Martlet Basketball: Coleen Dufresne
- Redmen Basketball: Rick Rusk
- Redmen Cross-Country: Tim Norman
- Redmen and Martlet Diving: Lisa Palumbo
- Martlet Fencing: Therese Koplin
- Martlet Field Hockey: Cathy Haig
- Martlet Ice Hockey: Cory Logan
- Redman Ice Hockey: Ken Covo
- Redmen Rugger: Chuck Knirsch
- Redmen Soccer: Brian Decaire
- Martlet Swimming: Ginette Ladouceur
- Redmen Swimming: Dave McGerrigle
- Martlet Synchro Swim: Susan Charters
- Martlet Volleyball: Dana Reid
- Redmen Volleyball: Marc Thibodeau
- Redmen Football: Marc Lacelle

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Belleville, Ont. K8N 5E9**

After \$6,500 loss, AD ponders future of Redmania

by Ellen McRae

The big broom is thundering down the hallways of Currie Gym, pushing a mound of Redmania refuse to clear the path for Round Two. All of you apathetic McGill students, put up your dukes, because this time the Athletic Department really means business.

Redmania will be reborn as of September 1980, and there will be no \$6,500 loss for the Department as was the case this year. No sir, next year they are going to try and break even on Redmania, and if all the "Big Mistakes" can be ironed out in the meantime, there will be a marked increase in student participation in the intercollegiate sports program at McGill.

Aiming too High

Most of those involved in the program conceded that the expectations were incredibly and unrealistically high. The department not only planned to make money from advertising and ticket revenue, but also to resoundingly defeat the severe student apathy rampant on the



Some, on the other hand, did catch the Redmania spirit, to the tune of six to ten in the Big House.

campus. The program was to bombard the students and alumni with paraphernalia of all sorts, including brochures sent out to promote the selling of season tickets (which failed miserably and caused much of the program's deficit.)

Redmania did not exactly light a fire under most McGill students. Average attendance at the games was between 100

and 250 people, a tremendous decrease from last year.

"Let's face it, this is a Canadian university not Dallas," commented one of the organizers, Steve Livingstone.

"We four students who worked on the program in the summer worked hard, and I think we built a good strong base for Redmania, but the expectations of the Athletic

Department were just too high."

Parochialism in Athletic Dept.

He added that there was a lack of co-operation from the Athletic Department this summer and denied the fact that student co-ordinator Paul Senecal's departure in September should have hindered the success of the program, as was asserted by Promotion Co-ordinator Harry Zarins.

Zarins told the Daily that much of Redmania's momentum was lost in September, when the four students left to continue their studies and he and several others were left to "pull it together."

Zarins is determined that lack of foresight and a late start won't plague the Redmania program for next season, as happened this year. They have long begun plans for September.

We need Redmania

From the point of view of Athletic Director Robert Dubeau, McGill is in drastic need of some kind of sports promotional program. Red-

mania, modelled on the wildly successful program at Southern Methodist University in Texas, is, in his opinion, one of the most positive things to happen at McGill in a long while.

Both Zarins and Dubeau agree that the focus of Redmania must be drastically altered for 1980-81 if it is to succeed at all. Focus will be placed on fewer activities, such as the Redmania magazine and the sale of season tickets.

A few prime examples of the failure of the Redmania endeavour to get students going again were the "Home-stretch Meal" and "Pep Parade." Those "events" drizzled miserably away like September rain.

"It's difficult to drum up interest in Canadian students in general any more," said Dubeau.

"We knew we were taking a gamble, but if you don't try anything, you'll never get anywhere, right?"

So no more of this cowering behind the library stacks—September 1980 belongs to Redmania. That translates to spirit.

McGILL INSTRUCTIONAL ATHLETICS

Spring and Summer Terms

Co-ordinator:
Peter Smith

The Instructional Program is an opportunity to use the athletic facilities and to acquire or improve athletic skills.

Members of the staff of the Department of Athletics, as well as qualified part-time instructors, will teach in the program.

SPRING SESSION MAY 5 to JUNE 14 ■ SUMMER SESSION JUNE 30 to AUG 9

COURSE	FEE	TOTAL HOURS	CLASSES WEEK	COURSE	FEE	TOTAL HOURS	CLASSES WEEK
Tennis	\$18	9	1	Jazz Dance	32	18	2
Squash	18	9	1	Social Dance	24	18	2
Fitness	18	12	2	Disco Dance	20	12	2
Golf	12	6	1	Tap Dance	32	18	2
Yoga	18	15	2	Learn to Swim	24	12	2
Shorinjiryo Karate	32	18	2	Swim Fitness	20	12	2
Ballet	32	18	2	Aquacises	18	6	2
Modern Dance	32	18	2	Synchronized Swimming	24	18	2

REGISTRATION:

SPRING TERM MAY 1 & 2
10:00 to 18:00 hrs.

SUMMER TERM JUNE 26 & 27
10:00 to 18:00 hrs.

OFFICE G7 CURRIE GYMNASIUM
475 PINE AVENUE WEST
NO CHEQUES PLEASE!!!

A full course schedule of days and times will be available after April 7, 1980. For further information call 392-4737 or drop by Office G7 of the Currie Gym.

CLASSIFICATION	COST	
	2 months	4 months
Staff	\$20	\$30
Alumni	\$20	\$30
General	\$25	\$40
Full time students	\$12	\$20
Summer session students	\$20	30

Participants in the Instructional Program must hold a Summer Gym Membership Card.

Memberships may be purchased from the General Office (G3) of the Currie Gym beginning April 28 from 09:00 to 17:00 hrs.

For info on gym memberships call 392-4725

by Brahm Pascal

"An Athletics Committee was set up one year ago this month with a mandate of presenting a facilities development report to the Athletics Board. The report was presented at the November (1979) meeting of the Athletics Board and it was accepted.

"Then it was forwarded to the principal who forwarded it to the Senate Development Committee. They had it on their agenda and formed a Project Committee to look in detail into the economic model, the feasibility and responsibility of constructing new facilities... The Feasibility study was sent back to the Development Committee who were to decide what to recommend on what priority athletic facilities should have when the university decides to build."

While all the relatives blather over what to do about her estate, 41-year-old Currie Gymnasium and Armoury has no heir apparent.

That was Director of Athletics Robert Dubeau talking about the bureaucratic finagling it takes to get some kind of major project off the ground at McGill. After all that committee ping-pong there are still no cost blueprints or construction blueprints for the proposed fieldhouse, 12m indoor squash courts, 50 meter pool with moveable bulkhead and hydraulic floor, outdoor tennis courts; and renovations of the squash courts, locker rooms, gymnasium, Forbes Field, administrative offices, and Winter Stadium. There were however, architecture professor Derek Drummond and Sam Kingdon (B.Eng.) on the committees.

Dubeau says that, "My feeling, having spoken to the principal, is that he agrees that the facilities are not adequate."

The same opinion was voiced



How much more can this poor gym take ?

two years ago by the "Drummond Report" made by ad hoc committee to study athletics at the University:

"The committee unanimously deplores the present deterioration of Athletics facilities which seemed to result from the lack of any coherent maintenance plan, and recommended that a survey of the condition of the facilities and

the costs of renovation and proper maintenance be undertaken. As McGill's facilities now in no way compare with those at any other Quebec university, it was also recommended that steps be taken to obtain a capital grant for the renovation and expansion of our athletic facilities."

As any gym user knows, the facilities problem is not just one of quality, but of space.

"This is not just the need of the athletic department," Dubeau says. "It is statistical. When this gym was built in 1939, it was built for a university of 4,000 students."

The Sports Development Committee report uses numbers as its howitzers:

- The construction of the existing Currie Gymnasium in 1939 was designated for a male student population of 4,000 and a female population of 500. Even though there have been minor renovations... the existing facilities cannot possibly serve the 20,000 full-time students and 5,000 faculty and staff that presently make up the McGill community.

- The present athletic dept. has been hard-pressed to cope with the 5,000 plus restraints in the non-credit instructional phys-ed program; 5,000 registrants in its competitive intramural program (300 teams in 18 sports); 2,000 members in its sports club program; close to 450 participants in the intercollegiate program.

- It is presently estimated that approximately 250,000 individuals utilize the Athletic

athletics and participation?

"If the university did get smaller," Dubeau says, "we do not feel that participation is going to change. It will remain exactly the same and we won't have any place to put the athletes."

"We're not involved in the debate at all. It's just our responsibility to offer an excellent, all-round athletic program."

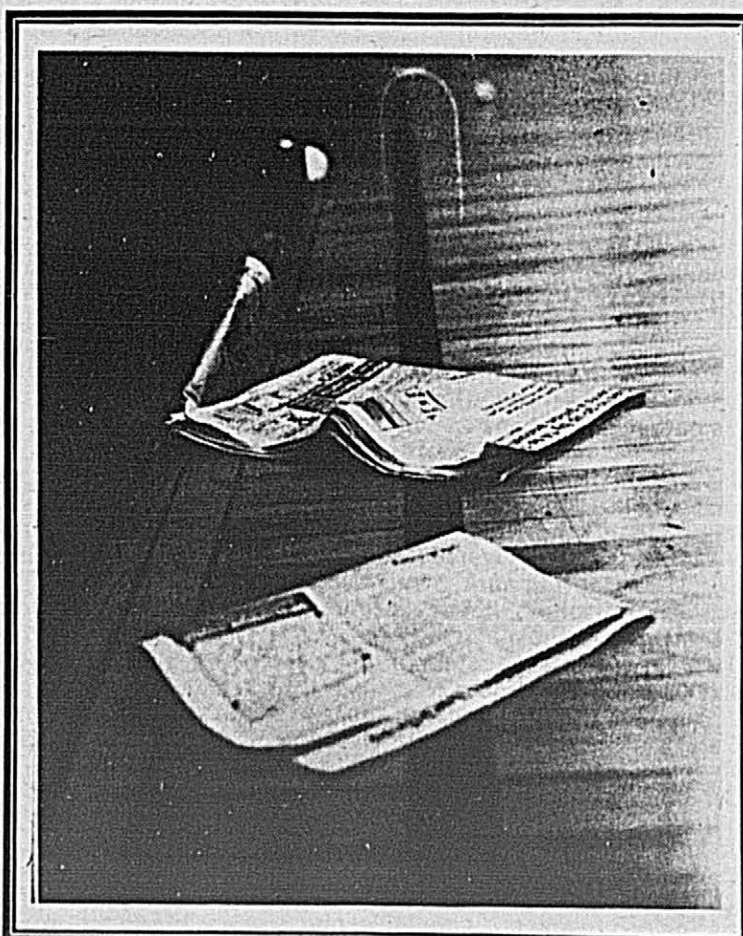
What the program would like to offer the McGill community are facilities and renovations running somewhere around ten to twelve million dollars but funding specifics have not been discussed.

"It's our belief that if a major construction is planned the money will mostly likely have to come from a development program, and grads and corporate donations. It won't come from the government."

It's a measure of how far the facilities program has gone when there are no concrete plans for how and where to get the money. There has been talk that perhaps McGill students may be asked to kick in money for facilities they would never use; facilities we may be asked to contribute to when the present U3s are grads with the money to burn for the old alma mater.

"I'm not optimistic that anything will be done in the next five years," Dubeau says about the facilities. "If you asked me about renovations, I'd say there's a good chance we'll have better facilities but we can't handle more people."

With the celerity of a tortoise, facility development at McGill rolls on. Perhaps a more direct approach is needed because going through three committees twice each will keep old Currie Gym without sleep until her fate is determined.



Larry Rush and François Grenier: Behind the Masks

by Louis Rakita

It has been said that one has to be a little crazy to endure the gruelling pressures that are part of the everyday routine of a hockey goaltender. Now that the equipment is in storage for another year, it's time to investigate those beliefs more thoroughly with McGill's versions of the Image, Redmen goalies Larry Rush and François (Frank) Grenier.

They both toil for the Redmen as netminders, but differences between them crop up immediately. Rush hails from Chomedey, the magnificent town that produced such headliners as Mike Bossy and Gerry Dattillo, whereas Grenier calls East-end Montréal his home.

Rush started playing hockey at Western Laval High School, and was also interested in baseball, jogging, comedy and music (to the extent that he played bass guitar in a band for a while). Grenier only began toiling behind the defencemen at CEGEP Jean de Brébeuf, where he was "only" an equipment manager, although he had to work at it for up to five hours a day "and that was enough for anybody."

Grenier is interested in religion,



Larry Rush

reads about it often, and feels strongly about his spiritual inclinations. "People are the most important thing to me because God is in all people," he says. "I'm not a cultist, it's just a way of life for some people, and it makes me happy."

Rush, on the other hand, found that although he was serious about life in his earlier years, he is becoming less so now. "I'm more aware of the importance of good friends, and I find I have more dedication to physical fitness than school," he observed.

Grenier has discovered the opposite. "I used to just want to succeed at school and hockey," he recalls. "Now, I'm more specific spiritually, maybe because of my feelings about religion and God."

But their main interest is hockey. They both started on skates at an early age, as Rush tells it, "the typical Canadian story, your father takes you out on your first pair of skates when you're five years old, and you're told about the Canadian all-stars and the like—it's a tradition."

"You had to join in," agrees Grenier,



who actually started out as a defence-man, "but one day the goalie on our team didn't show up, so they put me in nets. We won that game, 1-0!" Grenier has been playing goal ever since.

It was at the mosquito level that Rush got his first taste of stopping pucks. "I had watched Eddie Giacomin when he was with the Rangers, and I guess I wanted to be like him." His coach didn't agree; Rush was originally used as a forward, but his insistence on playing nets won out.

Being a goalie is far removed from being a hockey player at another position, in the same way that pitchers are different from baseball players. "It takes another goalie—with luck maybe your coach—to know just what a goalie goes through," explains Rush.

"You really are the last line of defence. Psychologically, there's more pressure put on you, and that added pressure can be tremendous. A big part of your game has to be the mental preparation, which is again more intense and vast than a forward's or defenceman's would be. It's important to know your own personal game plan and stay calm."

"You have to care more about the team and the game in general," adds Grenier. "You can't afford not to care, especially on a weak team, because then your goals-against average will skyrocket."

The mental preparation varies from player to player and the two goalies' systems differ. Rush has been known to have somewhat less than full control over his temper on the ice. He's aggressive, forever challenging the shooter, cutting down angles at all times.

"You can't change your style," he points out. "You have to stick with the game plan that helped you make the team in the first place, but you do have to alter it a bit from time to time. In a game against Concordia, for example, I had to stay in my net more than usual, because their skaters will just keep the puck and move it around until you're forced into making a mistake."

Grenier's preparation consists of, among other things, a special diet rich in carbohydrates conceived by head coach Ken Tyler, "which means I'm eating a lot of spaghetti."

Rush is naturally nervous and the day of the game he finds it tough to do very much of anything, including

eating. "The way I see it, you have enough energy for the game from your meal the previous night. Anyway, I'm nervous, you always are, and I can't concentrate on reading, studying, or very much else."

"I try not to do anything to disrupt the routine, especially not to hurt my eyes. The eyes are so important that you take every precaution not to overwork anything."

Grenier, on the other hand, is far more cautious. "I like to feel my net behind me. I don't come out like Larry does, because I don't take the chance of a rebound. I hate rebounds going in for goals, so I stay in my net. I wait for the shooter to make his move. Why not? The player, he has to be the one who works for his goals. I just have to stop the puck."

Grenier is more relaxed than Rush off the ice as well. He has no trouble with his concentration on the day of the game, and is able to eat a light lunch at about 3:00 p.m. "For my part, the pressure doesn't begin until I step on the ice, and then it disappears after the first couple of shots. I work on getting relaxed, because once you get on the ice you have to be prepared."

Prepared or not, it remains difficult for a player on a rebuilding team to get "up" for every game, as the goalies always have to do. They must usually find their motivation within themselves.

"I like to play goal," declares Grenier. "I really enjoy making saves, stopping shots and all that. I'm discovering things here, not only about goaling or hockey but about people. It's great to feel like part of the team—the social aspect is also important to me."

"But even better is when we win. The Laval game (mid-January, when the Redmen rallied for three goals in the third period to win 5-4) was unreal. The feeling you get from winning is indescribable."

Rush echoed Frank's statements. "Just as the other players can't really understand the lows you go through as a goalie, they can't get into the feeling you have when you win, partially because it was so rare this year. Playing in goal, there are more negative points than positive ones, but the positive ones are so positive it's unbelievable. A well-played game has got to be the ultimate high."

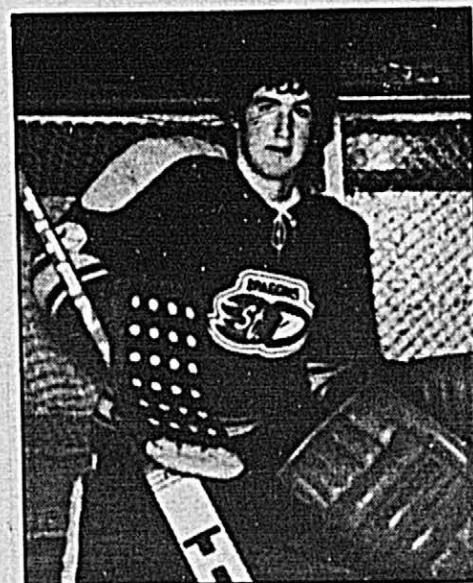
Sometimes being caught up in

hockey means falling behind in academia. "I do find that I'm not putting enough time into my studies sometimes," admits Rush, "but it's usually voluntary. It catches up. I started panicking last semester around exam time, but it all comes with experience, I guess—I know for next year how to allocate my time better."

"Hockey is the priority, whether you realize it or not," Grenier points out. "I also wasn't comfortable around exams, but next year I'll know better."

Obviously, support and encouragement from family and friends are not enough. They must come from within and with a team like the 3 and 21 Redmen of 1979-80, inner strength was difficult to sustain. One of the pillars of the team had to be coach Ken Tyler. The McGill head man has received nothing but accolades all year, and Rush and Grenier make no exception. "He's great for taking off pressure," says Frank. "It's been a fruitful experience for me because he has been so encouraging."

And from Rush: "Even when we were losing, he kept shouting enthusiastically, praising us if we were playing well. I learned from Tyler



Francois Grenier

because of that. He's the first coach I ever played for who actually worked with me. Most coaches just throw you on the ice without talking to you, never mind looking at you. He was part of what kept me going."

There are fewer teams around that are as cohesive as the Redmen were this past year and that is an extremely positive point. "Everybody gets along," Rush states. "We have many friendships and no cliques. There's a community feeling—togetherness." Rush's contribution to the team spirit wasn't a small one. He initiated the famous "Tie Night", which gave rise to "Hat" and "Suit" nights, and earlier in the year, he organized an impromptu hot dog party, which brought some of the shyer players out of the corners.

Their closeness with the players doesn't stop with each other. "We have a good working relationship," Rush reveals. "Sure, there was a competition, but it never got personal. When Frank was in goal, I was pulling for him. I learned a lot from him this

see Rush and Grenier, p.61

Cagers branch out for Timmy, Europe

by Brahm Pascal

A tree grows in Currie Gym.

Butch Staples the Gardener tends to the once-frail sapling and it is the center piece of his office, on his desk amidst the awards, books and athletics flap-dash. Come the first November frost, surreptitious squirrels won't gather acorns from beneath the tree branches, just notes on names, numbers and plans; scribbled, nonsensical and otherwise.

In this flummoxed spring following the winter that was only a snowy pause, the "note tree" germinates in elapsed time. Staples will take the visitor and detail the growth of each bud, each branch: the First "Timmy" basketball tournament on April 4th and 5th is coming along; another in a succession of McGill basketball trips abroad (May 11-25), this time to Portugal, is straining for more light; and the '80-'81 basketball prospects have clean broken a window. Memoes to himself flower at this time of year.

Branching out for Timmy

The "Timmy" tournament evokes special feelings from Staples as it is his and the whole basketball program's special spring project. There will be four teams competing, Toronto, high school all-stars from Ottawa-Carleton and Eastern Massachusetts and the Québec CEGEP all-star team (the provincial team).

"The tournament has as much potential as an amateur sporting event in eastern Canada can possibly have," Staples beams. "The caliber of play will be equal to what we have ever had in our gym."

Thumbnaill sketches (see box) of the teams involved support that claim and also remember that this Québec team played the same Florida teams the Redmen did over Christmas and fared better.

Support for the tournament has come from all sides. "The reason I'm so enthusiastic is that we've gotten a lot of support from people," Staples says. "The Chateau Chaplain and Hyatt will host teams for two nights, Laurier BBQ will supply some meals, McDonald's will supply breakfasts, and Sealtest will provide refreshments. And we've got all our athletes here out collecting donations on behalf of Easter Seals."

Easter Seals, of course, is the root of the Timmy tourney. Redmen and Martlets athletes are directly involved in coordinating the tournament and the fund raising. The Easter Seals campaign objective is \$300,000 and the athletes feel they can make a significant contribution of a few thousand dollars.

When did Staples get the inspiration to add Timmy to the note tree?

"I was up recruiting a player in Ottawa in late February while I was organizing a series with Toronto high schools playing the CEGEPS," he said. "But, I saw the quality of Ottawa area ball and then I thought of Joey Farroba (former Redmen player and coach) in Massachusetts and we had a tournament. I was thinking Easter too, then Easter Seals, and it couldn't be a better match."

Staples' lateral and vertical thought has put together a first class tournament. Support will also come from

the "April Fools Masquerade" bash on April 5 at Currie Gym, a dance and magic extravaganza that Staples calls "more than a dance; it's variety entertainment and a happy hour for all faculties, like nowhere on campus." You may have noticed the face of one or more Redmen athletes (not the one with

three or four games there against club teams and then journey down the southern beaches for some tourism and R&R.

"All the fund raising for the trip is done by the athletes," Staples says proudly. "They're out working like crazy to raise the money. It's good for

it was the finest event in their years at McGill.

"It's also a chance to travel with a group of people. When we were in Israel we saw more than the ordinary tourist could see and it was the same with Czechoslovakia."

Next to soccer, basketball is probably the ecumenical sport of nations and Staples realizes the goodwill aspect of these trips.

"You could say we're ambassadors," he declares. "McGill groups, when they travel, have an awfully good record, not just at winning."

Of course, the international programs are not without practical benefit for the Martlet and Redmen basketball program.

It doesn't hurt recruiting and it's a good morale builder," Staples says. "With the trip, we break from May 25 to September 15 so we keep the team together longer and it extends the length of the season."

And when the Redmen hit the court in September, the prospects for '80-'81 will be as rosy as Mateus.

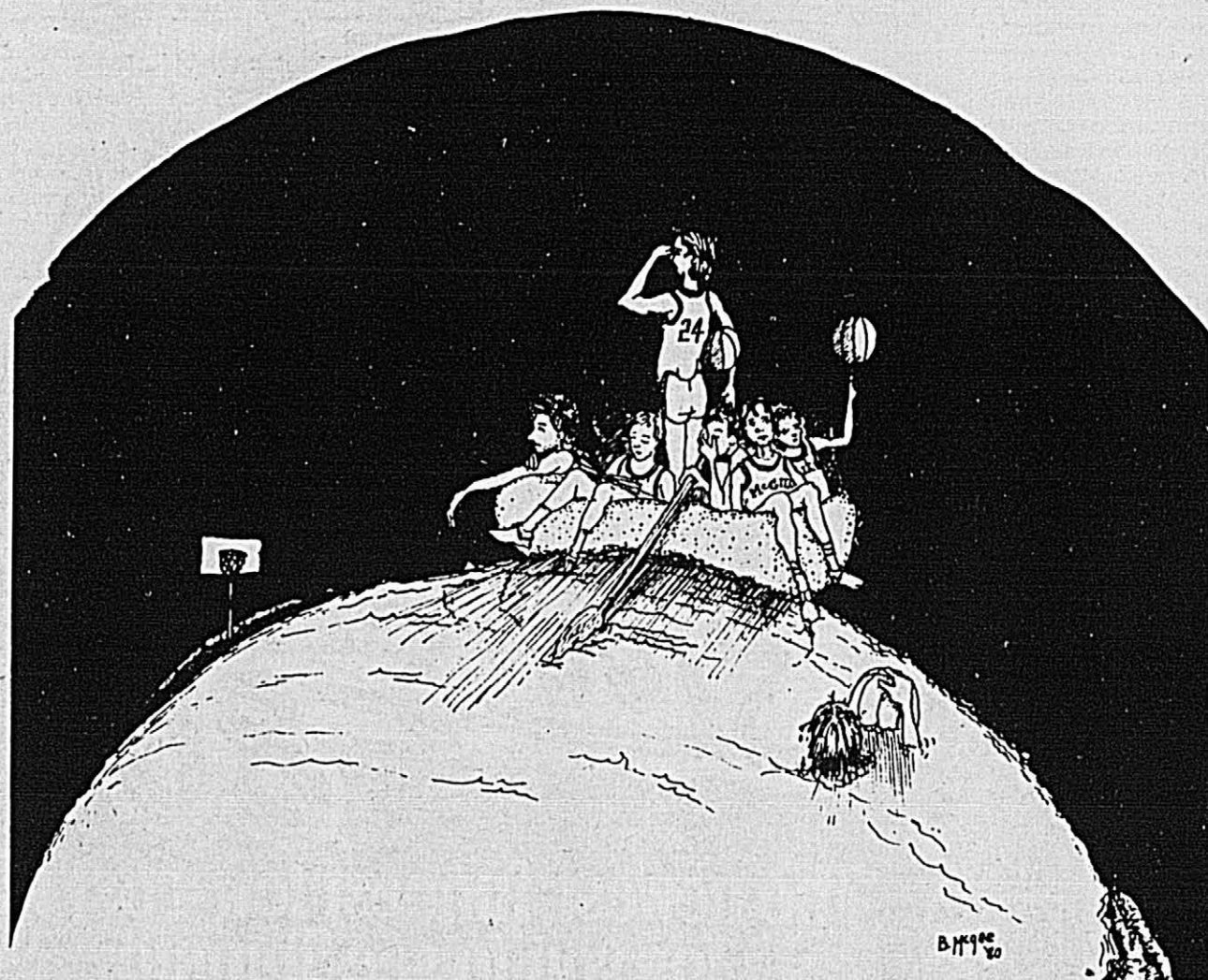
The Tip-Off Is Closer than You Think

Recruiting for next season began in earnest long before this season ended, as it should have. The star in the Redmen's future could be Willie Hinz, a 6'5", 200 lb. center for St. Pius X High School in Ottawa, a member of the Ottawa-Carleton team at the Timmy tourney and importantly, the type of player Staples loves.

"Not only is he a great ballplayer, but he's got a 94% average," Staples beams. "For McGill University he'd be a prize because he is an exceptional athlete who combines those qualities."

Hinz hasn't gone unnoticed by other schools and he has been ap-

see Redmen on the Road, p.61



Who to watch for at the Timmy

Québec CEGEP All-Stars

Forward Ron Penston (VANIER) 6'4", 190 lbs.: One of best shooters ever in CEGEP... led VAN with 21 ppg... can score from anywhere.

Guard François Dion (MAISONNEUVE) 6'2", 190 lbs.: 1st team All-CAN as frosh... on Québec team 3 yrs... one of best guards to come out of Qué.

Eastern Massachusetts All-Stars

Forward Marlon Burns (DARTMOUTH H.S. Dartmouth, MA.) 6'8", 205 lbs.: 21 ppg last 2 yrs, 13.5 rpg, 5 blocked shots... Conf. player of year as Jr. and Sr.... going to Syracuse, St. Bonaventure, or Providence.

Ottawa-Carleton All-Stars

Guard Chris Johnson (BELL H.S.) 6'0", 150 lbs.: Mr. Everything... one of the premier pt. guards in CAN, Ont. provincial team... can run break as well as any prep player in CAN.

Tournament Draw

Friday April 4:

Toronto vs. Québec, 18:30h

Ottawa-Carleton vs. Eastern Mass., 20:30h

Saturday April 5:

Consolation, 14:00h

Championship, 16:00h

All games at Currie Gym,

475 Pine Ave.

moist, parted lips) on the bash poster. it's just another part of their effort to support the tourney and the Timmy's and Tammy's will be the winners.

Redmen and Martlets across the water

In the same boat that earlier Redmen teams voyaged in to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Greece and Israel, this year's Redmen and Martlets will take to Portugal.

The team was originally supposed to travel to Belgium on an exchange program but that didn't work out. Portugal was the easiest to arrange considering the expenses involved. It was "the best buy", as Staples said.

The group of 25 McGill athletes and coaches will debark in Lisbon, play

the esprit de corps."

McGill athletes are approaching heads of companies with letters of introduction from Staples, asking them to sponsor athletes for up to \$100 so that he or she can participate in international competition; some athletes are organizing baskathons, and some are putting in money from their own pockets. The Redmen and Martlets are doing it all for themselves and they will get the most out of the trip.

"It's an educational process with the athletes," Staples says when discussing the real aim of trips past and present. And there is also the importance of the trips in later years for athletes who have been there. They say

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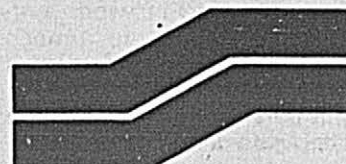
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The state of women's athletics at McGill

by The Phantom Runner

Did you know that in ancient Greece not only were women not allowed to compete in the Olympic Games, but that any woman caught viewing any portion of the games was summarily and legally hurled to her death from any mountain that happened to be nearby?

Fortunately the situation at McGill with respect to women's athletics is not quite as bad. In fact, women's athletics at McGill at every level can be said to be flourishing. Participation in every sector of the athletics program is up, a condition of equity has been achieved with the men in several crucial areas affecting intramural play—in areas such as the length of games, the quality of officiating and the variety of athletic activities offered—and several of the women's varsity teams, notably the basketball and the field hockey teams, have distinguished themselves in intercollegiate play.

Of course, problems exist—facilities, notably playing field space, is short for men as well as for women and everyone could use more money. McGill women suffer as well from the lack of sports tradition for women within French Canada and, in particular, at French-Canadian universities. This last fact has become especially pertinent as of 1971 when the long established McGill - U of T - Queen's intercollegiate rivalries became to a large extent a thing of the past with McGill's exit from the OQUAA for financial reasons.

Let's begin at the level at which most McGill students are affected by the nature and extent of McGill's athletic resources.

Women differ from men significantly in terms of the way in which they choose to make use of these resources at McGill. The possible reasons for these differences provide

interesting food for psychological and sociological speculation. Of the approximately 2,000 McGill students who will have taken part in intramural team competition by the end of the academic year, something less than a third will be women. And of the approximately 400 students who will have participated in individual intramural sports, a smaller fraction than a third will be women.

Jan Meyer, who doubles as the director of women's intramurals as well as coaching the women's varsity field hockey team, feels that "women are just not as attuned to competitive sports as men. We have to go after them a little more. Yet once they get into sports they really enjoy it. It's just difficult to get them involved initially."

Women seem shyer, more self-conscious than men. They seem to be reluctant to participate in a sport if they feel that they haven't attained at least a certain level of expertise. Miss Meyer adds that this may camouflage the fact that men who are not athletically inclined undergo (a probably sometimes ego-rough) a weeding out process in the high schools. Women who haven't had any athletic opportunities at the high school level arrive at McGill unsure of an athletic ability that has rarely if ever been tested.

Another way in which men and women differ in their approach to the intramural program at McGill is revealed in the fact that men seeking to compete at this level tend to sign up in groups of friends, whereas women tend to sign up as individuals. This would seem to suggest that sports plays a far greater part in the formation of groups of friends amongst men than women, at least up to the university level.

Despite their numbers relative to men, women have made great progress in the intramur-

als. For example, only two years ago a woman who wanted to compete at the intramural level in ice hockey had to run up to the Winter Stadium, change and run back to classes, all for two seven-minute periods of play. Given that she was one of a number of women on the team, she probably received something like two minutes of ice time for her efforts. Now the women's game—in other sports as well as hockey—is the same as men's.

The situation of the numbers of women relative to men competing in sports changes dramatically in the case of the instructional programs. Here, women actually outnumber men, comprising between 60 and 70 per cent of the some 2,000 students who opt for these programs.

These figures may be slightly misleading in as much as some programs, notably those given over to dance—jazz, ballet, modern, Hawaiian and tap—are composed almost exclusively of women. And one program, wendō—women's self-defence—is by its very nature restricted to women. But if these numbers were subtracted from the totals, one would still find more women than men participating in this sector of the sports program.

This observation is consistent with the observed reticence of women to compete in a sport if they feel unsure of their skill level. Butch Staples, men's basketball coach remarks, "Women by nature receive instruction better than men. Men experience ego problems in admitting their need for help or instruction."

It is very tempting to link up this last remark with the fact that Canada's greatest international athletes in the last decade—a decade in which success at the International

level has demanded a far greater degree of assimilation of skills and dedication than ever before—have nearly all been women—viz. Elaine Tanner, Nancy Greene, Karen Magnusson, Diane Jones-Konihowski, Debbie Brill and Susan Natrass. A willingness to learn is definitely a requirement for the athlete aiming at competition at the highest levels.

In the area of sports clubs, several clubs exist uniquely for women. Among these are the women's squash clubs, rugby clubs and the synchronized swimming club. Others, such as the Contemporary Dance Workshop and the figure skating club are for all intents and purposes women's clubs, given that the vast majority of members is women.

The existence of these women's clubs means that in total participation in this facet of the McGill athletic program, women and men are represented in near equal numbers.

Women were admitted to McGill only as of 1884, that is, in the heyday, so to speak, of the Victorian Era. They were regarded as far too frail to engage in organized sports. Although intramural competition began, presumably with some opposition on the part of the sort of crusty old codgers whose influence during this century was most visibly felt in the Olympic movement, it was not until 1921 that women's intercollegiate sports began at McGill.

Dr. Gladys Bean, the director of women's athletics at McGill, feels it was the women's contribution to the war effort that served to finally disabuse people of the idea of their excessive fragility and inability to cope with the rigors of varsity sport. At that time, McGill joined the University of Toronto and Queen's in a three team league that was augment-

ed in successive stages as universities continued to be built and to offer their services to women. And so, in 1971 when McGill's trustees decided that intercollegiate athletics as they existed were a luxury that could no longer be afforded, a tradition that had spanned half a century came to an end.

The intercollegiate scene at McGill is still in the throes of recovering from that trauma. Although things were reorganized along provincial lines, women's sports were particularly hurt by the already mentioned lack of tradition in women's sports in French-Canadian universities. Whereas men's hockey, for instance, has been accommodated by the formation of a Quebec Provincial University League, women have been forced to join a city league. Women in field hockey, an exclusively Anglo-Saxon pastime, have had to pay a visitor's fee for the privilege of playing in the OWIAA and this arrangement sees them on the road nearly every weekend in the fall season. All in all, the

women have had to scramble quite a bit more than the men in order to arrange a competitive season.

Nevertheless, results have been encouraging. The field hockey team finished third in the league which furnished the number one and two teams in the national playdowns. The Martlet basketball squad enjoyed outstanding success this season and the skiing team participated in the prestigious Can-Am tournament.

With longer seasons, more intensive training, significant scientific advances in how to train athletes and with a staff that seems dedicated to giving women a fair share of McGill's available athletic resources, the future of McGill women's athletics seems bright.

Redmen on the Road...

...continued from p.59

proached by a number of American universities, including Ohio State.

In our own backyard, Staples and assistant coach Eddie Pomykala are pursuing two 6'2" guards from CEGEP Maisonneuve, François Dion and Benoit Plante. Dion was All-Canadian in his freshman year and is one of the best guards in Québec. Plante is a defensive specialist who has been a Québec team member for three years.

Also in the McGill sights is forward Ron Penston of Vanier. The 6'4", 190 lb. Penston is reputed to be one of the best shooters ever in CEGEP ball (he had season highs of 45 and 43 points) and will also be at the Timmy tournament with Dion and Plante.

The Redmen look pretty secure at guard next year with the return after a one year absence of former freshman All-Canadian Gordie Brabant. Brabant will conveniently replace the lone

graduate John Ippolito's spot on the roster.

The McGill basketball schedule for next season is one that Staples calls "the best we've ever had." It starts with an exhibition game against the Queen's Golden Gaels at Currie Gym, followed by the first of four tournaments the Redmen have entered, their own Redmen Invitational. The York Yeomen and University of New Brunswick are signed already and Waterloo may complete the field.

Two weeks later the Redmen travel of Waterloo for the fabled Naismith Tournament; the following week they head back in the same direction to the Western Ontario Invitational, featuring Western, Toronto and Carleton; and finally they open December with their third tournament in three weekends, the Concordia Invitational.

That kind of schedule, the Timmy tourney and the trips abroad tell you about the desire Staples and Pomykala have to establish the McGill program.

"This tournament is going to indicate so much to us," Staples says. "If we do well we'll know that basketball healthy at McGill."

"You can be sure the same will come to watch McGill. For me this is the easiest sport to market because the highest level of basketball played in Canada is at the university level. I'm, kind of enthusiastic, you know, Eddie's got some good ideas together and he's been really positive for our program."

The Enchanted Forest never counted the note tree among its numbers. Butch the Gardener and Eddie the Pruner have been staving off the overtures of Walt Disney for some time now; they've got many more rings to put on McGill basketball's note tree.

Rush and Grenier...

...continued from p.58

year and with our experience, we ought to take the QUAA Vezina next year."

"Anything negative between us comes from outside sources," Grenier emphasizes. "We get along fine. I really want to work with Larry next year."

Both had praise for the third man of the netminding team corps, Nick Shillette. As Rush put it, even though Shillette only played one game, "he was always there, at practice and games, he worked hard, and he's got great potential for next year."

On the subject of next year, Grenier remained mute, "because I'm not given to predictions," but Rush hopes to make the team because "there was a lot of disappointment this year, and I'd like to turn it around."

"I could play hockey 365 days a year," Grenier admits. "You need both talent and luck to make it. I know one who did (Bob Holland, now with Pittsburgh). Don't give up."

Since both of these young men are expected back on the Redmen team for next season, this reporter doubts whether either of them will ever stop short of the top.

Hope springs eternal for Baillie and Redmen

by Brahm Pascal

More than anything, it is the smell of a sporting event that tantalizes the fan before approaching the precipice of loge 202. We know we're at the hockey game because of the opaque odor of the ice mixed with the pungency of fresh Molson and cigarettes and hotdogs.

Football in March is one of the commonest causes of nasal vertigo and that's what a Redmen spring practice can do to you. But before going further, "The returning players from last year are here mainly to accelerate their skill development," says head coach Charlie Baillie.

So it is skill development and not spring practice that took place last Monday through Thursday in Currie Gym and Saturday morning on the turf of Molson Stadium.

The Redmen will have 30 players back from last year's team, losing Don Charter, Phil Battaglia, Estes Benson and Mike Kelly on defence, and George Eagan and Paul Gohier on offence.

"That's the least number of players we've lost since I've been here," Baillie remarked.

The quarterback position has no definite heir at this moment. Incumbent Vic Pywowarczuk has recovered from his fractured jaw, but is presently in a leg cast recovering from a serious knee operation. (He hurt it playing basketball.) There is some question as to whether or not the knee will be strong enough to allow Vic to play football. Kevin Smith, on the other hand, has eligibility problems. He played for John Abbott back when it was in the college league and so he has legally lost his eligibility even though Abbott is no longer part of the CIAU. Smith is contesting the ruling.

Thus this spring development camp is perfectly suited for a young man named Gerald Duprés, a quarterback for Trois-Rivières who was the outstanding CEGEP player in Québec last year and who is considering McGill.

"He doesn't speak English but through graduates in Ontario we got him a job working in Toronto," Baillie revealed. "He may need more CEGEP courses, but with the job I don't think language will be a problem."

That's another big part of the spring development, allowing recruits the chance to develop

favorable attitudes about McGill and Redmen football in the fresh spring air.

This provides an opportunity for new people to visit the campus, see us and see the coaches in a mini recruiting session," Baillie says. "But I emphasize that the main purpose for the athletes is the development of skills."

With the resignation of offensive coordinator David Lennon, his replacement Wayne Commerford and recently appointed defensive backfield coach Brian Acton had a chance to get acquainted with the players in a football milieu while imparting some new ideas.

Lennon, a member of the Redmen coaching staff for eight years, had family and job obligations that conflicted with his time spent as a coach.

"He's a big loss to us, more than as an offensive backfield coach," Baillie said.

Commerford's plans for the offence are more run- than pass-oriented but don't look for the Wing-T or Veer in September. We may however, see less of the pro-set and more exploitation, if that is possible, of running back Marc Lacelle.

Another notable recruit who Commerford may be working with in training camp on August 25 is Tom Skypeck Jr., son of the former Redmen QB star of the late fifties and a high schooler from Connecticut.

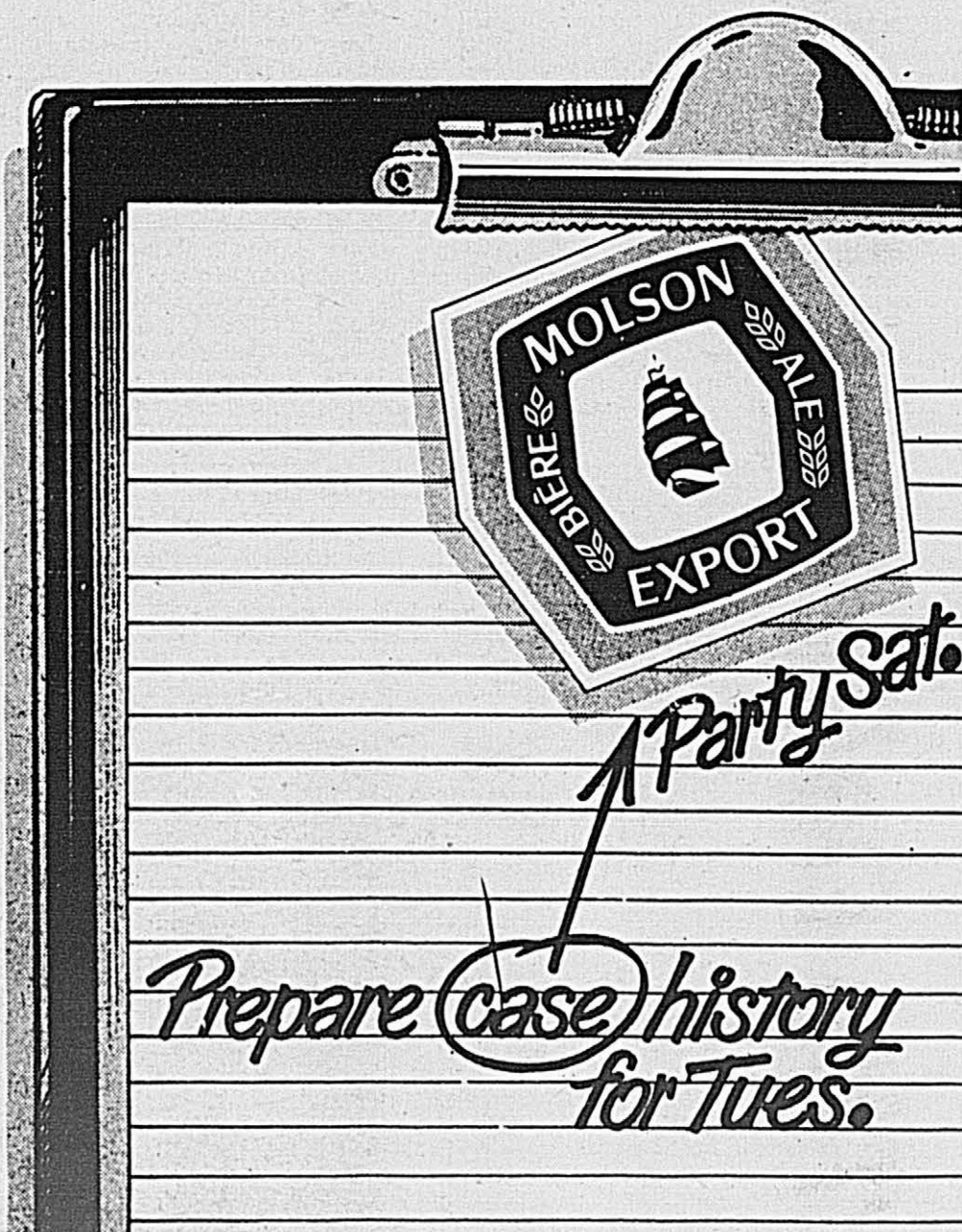
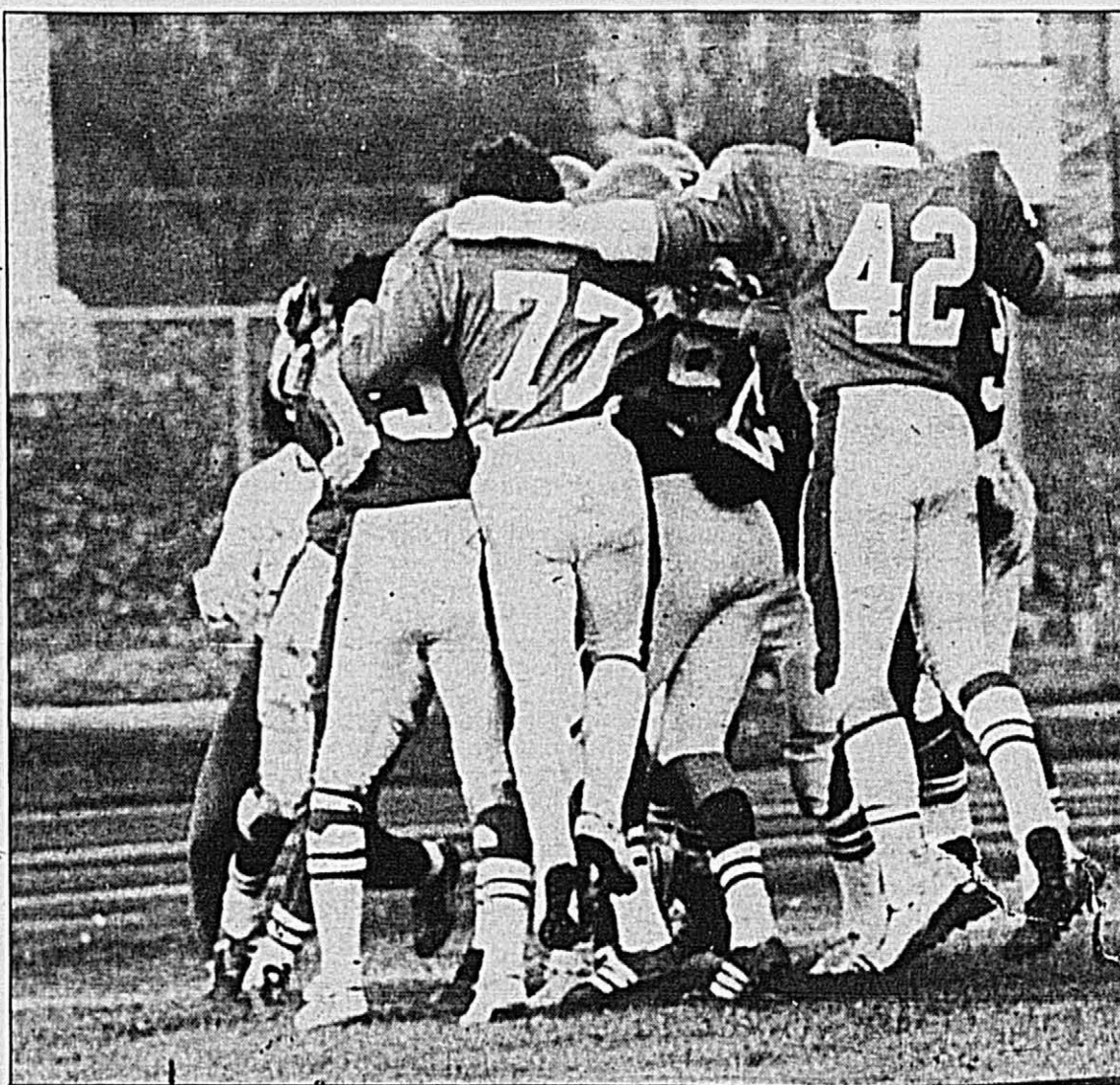
The season will start in earnest for the Redmen in Toronto, where they will play their lone exhibition game against U of T.

"It should rekindle competition between the two schools and it may get McGill grads in Toronto interested," Baillie says.

Those grads are a major resource of the recruiting network, dropping lines when they see prospects in their area or as employers for out-of-town athletes. This is the time of year when the grads pitch in and anxious fathers talk about their son's desire to play ball at McGill if he could only get accepted and if another school doesn't win out.

Some of what the grads and fathers beget in the spring may bud in November.

With some weighty spring optimism, the spring when the Redmen are reborn, Baillie says confidently, "Right now, the outlook is excellent. We've got some good young kids coming in and a good nucleus from last year."



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Sports of My Times

A sports editor looks back

Well, not really looking back, since there is still next year to look forward to and a second (wholly accidental) term as sports editor.

Considering the year 1979-80, I am proud to say that *Daily Sports* ran the greatest volume of copy in its history, some of it very good, some of it very bad. And I very proudly add that thanks to Carl Heine and Richard Katz, we brought the McGill reader some of the finest sports photographs in the history of *Daily Sports*.

Both those statements point up to the fickleness of the year to year quality of the sports section and the rest of the *Daily*. No matter how many sports there are on campus, we're only as good as the people who come to offer their time to volunteer to write sports. In this final issue there were commitments for stories on a number of interesting athletes on campus but, unfortunately, the people who cried so long about no coverage or of wanting this or that in *Daily Sports* never showed up with the goods. That's not sour grapes; after a year down here you expect certain things.

The measure of the true *Daily* staffer is dedication, before writing skills. That is also the measure of the McGill athlete and fan. For all their dedication, athletes here know they won't be playing in front of adoring crowds or adoring administrators and Redmania worsened the crowd situation. There is a *Daily* tradition to write an annual "Call to the Fans." Response is abysmal. So I'm beginning to wonder if anybody reads the paper. Is there anyone who actually reads what we write? Ah, the angst of a *Daily* staffer.

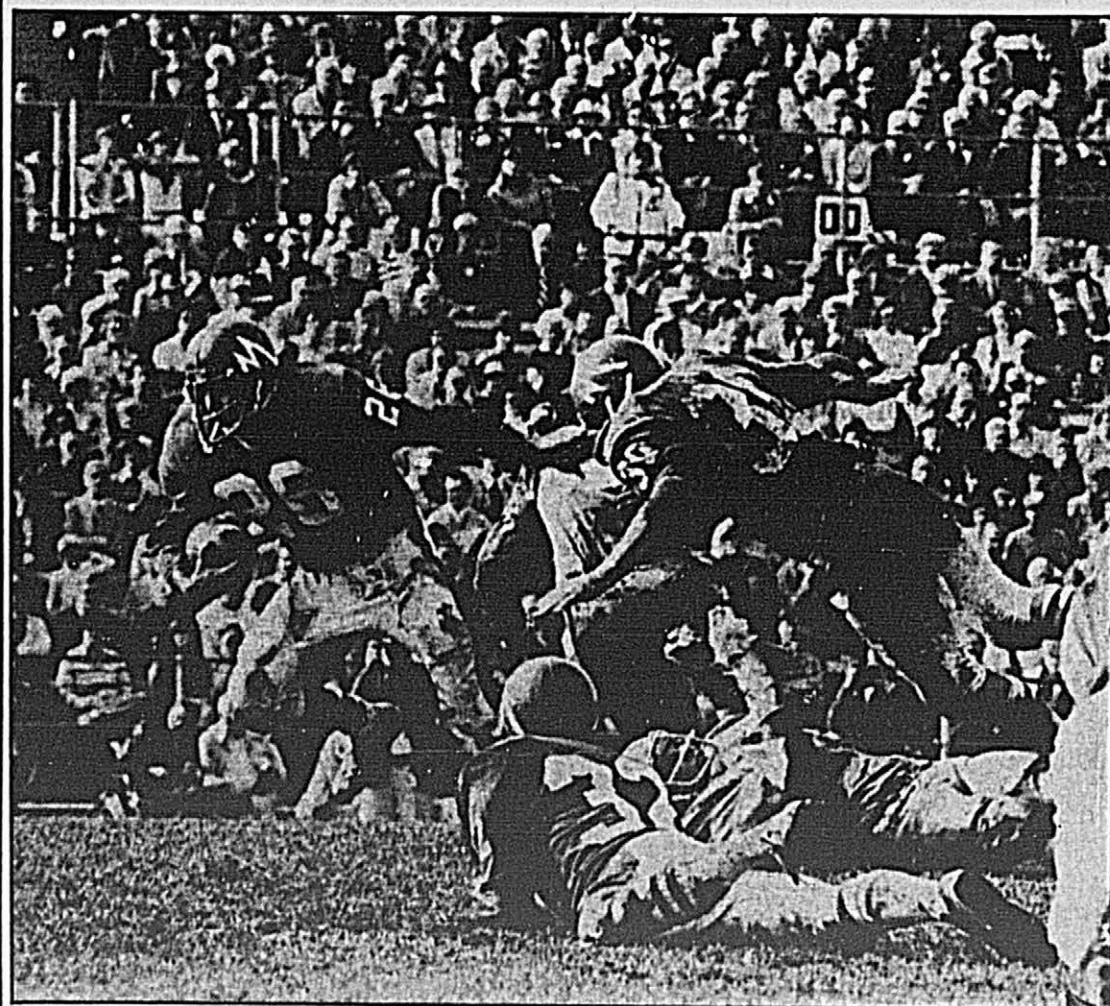
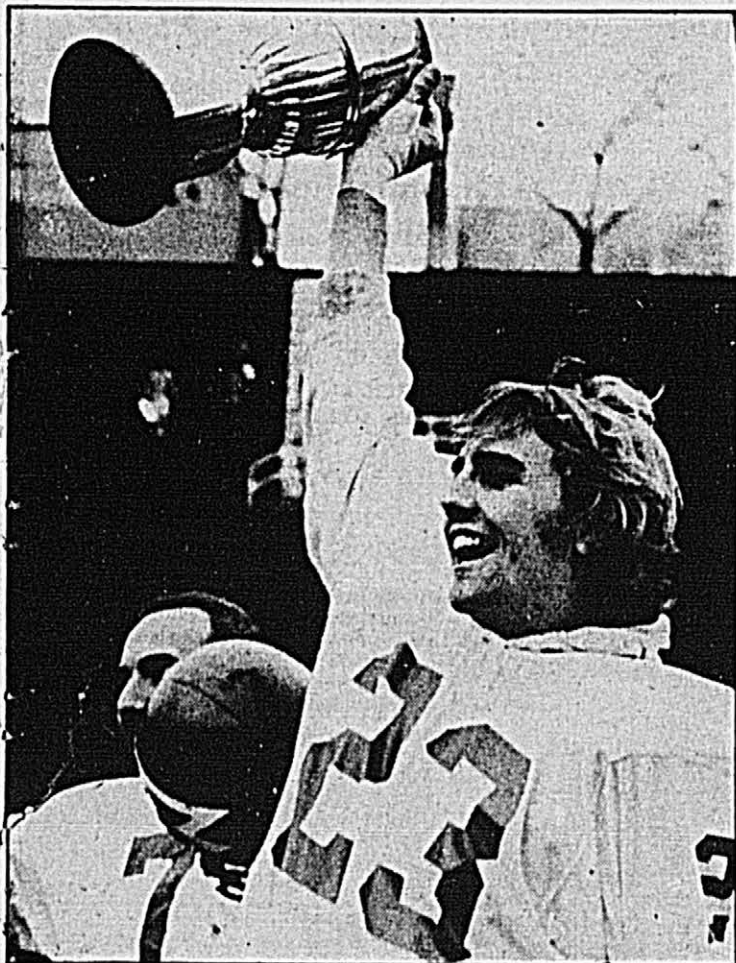
There are some superior individuals in McGill



athletics and the frequent success of their endeavors attests to that. They make this job worth it.

As a narcissistic perfectionist, allow me to leave you with this closing message that is oh so applicable to McGill University: the conspiracy of mediocrity is increasing in magnitude. Watch it.

Thank-you and good night.
Be over in five minutes, Jan.



Lacelle, Drover, win outstanding athlete awards

Marc Lacelle, pictured at left, won the Forbes Trophy as McGill's male student "who has brought the most credit to the university by reason of his athletic achievements." A second-year P&T student, Lacelle became a starter for the Redmen in the third game of the season and rushed for 725 yards, averaging six yards a carry with a season high of 198 yards in that very first game. Lacelle was a previously awarded the Alouette Alumni Trophy as outstanding amateur football player in Quebec receiving the same honor from the Québec Amateur Football Association. Other nominees were basketball's Rick Rusk and soccer's Robert Tipney.

The Roscoe Award, given annually to the graduating female student "who has shown throughout her years at McGill proficiency and leadership particularly in intercollegiate sports, was awarded to Laura Drover. A third year Industrial Relations student, Drover has been active on the ice hockey Martlets as well as the field hockey Martlets and women's rugby team. She is also a member of McGill's Athletic Board. Other nominees for the award were field hockey's Cathy Haig and ice hockey's Cory Logan.

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Curlers ramble on in wins at McGill, TMR-St.L bonspiels

by Rocks Hudstone

The traditional calm and wood-panelled elegance of the Royal Montreal Curling Club was the scene of exuberant competition February 15-16 as virtually the entire membership of the McGill Curling Club turned out for the first-ever McGill Club Bonspiel.

Six teams were involved, and when the dust cleared and the last rock came to a stop, Curt Folkerson's rink stood alone with an unblemished 3-0 mark. The Rick Walsh quartet finished second at 2-1, while the four remaining teams had 1-2 records.

Folkerson's rink had its toughest game Saturday afternoon, as Rollie Vincent played flawlessly in the early going to build up a 5-2 lead after six ends. Vincent's team of Vlad Freudenreich and Lorraine McBride maintained their strong take-out game in the seventh end, forcing Folkerson to take one.

Vincent was unable to make his last rock count, however, as Folkerson stole two and then one to take the game in an extra

end. Rollie could have won with a perfect last-rock draw, but a little extra weight and poor sweeping judgement caused the rock to slide just through the house.

Predictably, Vincent's post-game comments could not be quoted in a family newspaper without grave risk to the publisher.

On Sunday, Folkerson parlayed brilliant shotmaking from second Donna Mingie and consistent support from lead Carole Folkerson and third Marlo Bartall into easy victories over Rick Walsh and Oleg Zadorozny. Walsh gained second place with support from Ted Halmos, Doug Paulsen and Joanne Mills.



Mark Sholzberg (shooter), Doug Paulson (middle), Raymond Lee (right).

The McGill "A" men's curling team skipped by Frank Kinahan put a strong and steady week of curling together en route to six straight wins and a victory in the TMR-St. Laurent bonspiel.

After five lopsided victories, Kinahan struggled to a 9-7 win over Glenmore. The final game belonged to Kinahan. Trailing 3-0 after one end and facing three guarded Glenmore stones, Frank made a perfect raise-takeout to count one, then followed a Glenmore miss with a perfect draw to the four-foot to take two.

Back in the game, McGill settled down and eventually drew away to victory. Lead Krishna Rao, second Oleg Zadorozny, and third Curt Folkerson backed up Flashy

Frank with consistent shot-making throughout. Marilyn Lockhart performed well in two outings as spare. Kinahan was especially strong in Game Five, curling a brilliant 85% to drub highly touted Wentworth, 7-0.

McGill teams have been active in a variety of competitions throughout February and March. Kinahan and Zadorozny skipped their mixed teams to respectable showings in Quebec Mixed competitions. The McGill women's team of Marilyn Lockhart, Beth Wood, Joanne Mills and Lorraine McBride played in two competitions, finishing a strong second in February before staggering to two straight losses last weekend.

Ladouceur leads swimmers at Nat's

Both the McGill men's and women's varsity swim teams placed well in the 16th annual CIAU swimming and diving championships held three weekends ago at Laval University, in Ste. Foy, Québec.

The individual star performer for the women's squad was Ginette Ladouceur, with silver and bronze medals in the 200 metre and 100 metre backstroke, respectively. Ginette also placed seventh in the 200 metre I.M. Elaine Leclerc, a newcomer this year, finished ninth and twelfth in her breaststroke specialties.

On the men's team, Lester Jackson, ending a brilliant intercollegiate career, finished seventh and tenth in the 200 and 100 metre butterfly events. Bill McCoy finished ninth with a personal best time in the 50 metre freestyle. Other strong performances on the men's squad were turned in by Peter Neill (100 metre fly), Dave McGerrigle (100 and 200 metre breaststroke) and Rich Delahunty (400 I.M. and 200 backstroke).

In what was billed as a rebuilding year, the McGill squad raised quite a few eyebrows at the PEPS sport complex. Coach Zarins expects big things from both the men's and women's teams in 1981.

McGill Athlete Awards

Team MVP's

- Alpine Skiing Women: Michele Dauphinée
- Alpine Skiing Men: Patrick Dubus
- Women's Badminton: Suzette Saouni
- Men's Badminton: William Ng
- Martlet Basketball: Coleen Dufresne
- Redmen Basketball: Rick Rusk
- Redmen Cross-Country: Tim Norman
- Redmen and Martlet Diving: Lisa Palumbo
- Martlet Fencing: Therese Koplin
- Martlet Field Hockey: Cathy Haig
- Martlet Ice Hockey: Cory Logan
- Redman Ice Hockey: Ken Covo
- Redmen Rugger: Chuck Knirsch
- Redmen Soccer: Brian Decaire
- Martlet Swimming: Ginette Ladouceur
- Redmen Swimming: Dave McGerrigle
- Martlet Synchro Swim: Susan Charters
- Martlet Volleyball: Dana Reid
- Redmen Volleyball: Marc Thibodeau
- Redmen Football: Marc Lacelle

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Procter & Gamble Specialties, Ltd. located in Belleville, and specializing in the manufacture of consumer paper products, is seeking to employ university graduates with training in technical problem-solving. These career opportunities will be of special interest to persons who are about to graduate in all disciplines of Engineering or Science graduates in Math, Physics, Chemistry or Biology, and who want to apply their technical training in a manufacturing environment. We are seeking graduates who have demonstrated creativity and the willingness to consider the unorthodox - we would also expect you to be technically proficient and to be confident of your ability to analyze and solve problems.

If you are the type of person who is looking for a management career which will utilize your technical training and develop your people management abilities, these career opportunities will be of interest to you. Interested applicants should forward a resume or application form to:

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Procter & Gamble Specialties Ltd.
355 University Ave.
Belleville, Ont. K8N 5E9

After \$6,500 loss, AD ponders future of Redmania

by Ellen McRae

The big broom is thundering down the hallways of Currie Gym, pushing a mound of Redmania refuse to clear the path for Round Two. All of you apathetic McGill students, put up your dukes, because this time the Athletic Department really means business.

Redmania will be reborn as of September 1980, and there will be no \$6,500 loss for the Department as was the case this year. No sir, next year they are going to try and break even on Redmania, and if all the "Big Mistakes" can be ironed out in the meantime, there will be a marked increase in student participation in the intercollegiate sports program at McGill.

Aiming too High

Most of those involved in the program conceded that the expectations were incredibly and unrealistically high. The department not only planned to make money from advertising and ticket revenue, but also to resoundingly defeat the severe student apathy rampant on the



Some, on the other hand, did catch the Redmania spirit, to the tune of six to ten in the Big House.

campus. The program was to bombard the students and alumni with paraphernalia of all sorts, including brochures sent out to promote the selling of season tickets (which failed miserably and caused much of the program's deficit.)

Redmania did not exactly light a fire under most McGill students. Average attendance at the games was between 100

and 250 people, a tremendous decrease from last year.

"Let's face it, this is a Canadian university not Dallas," commented one of the organizers, Steve Livingstone.

"We four students who worked on the program in the summer worked hard, and I think we built a good strong base for Redmania, but the expectations of the Athletic

Department were just too high."

Parochialism in Athletic Dept.

He added that there was a lack of co-operation from the Athletic Department this summer and denied the fact that student co-ordinator Paul Senecal's departure in September should have hindered the success of the program, as was asserted by Promotion Co-ordinator Harry Zarins.

Zarins told the Daily that much of Redmania's momentum was lost in September, when the four students left to continue their studies and he and several others were left to "pull it together."

Zarins is determined that lack of foresight and a late start won't plague the Redmania program for next season, as happened this year. They have long begun plans for September.

We need Redmania

From the point of view of Athletic Director Robert Dubeau, McGill is in drastic need of some kind of sports promotional program. Red-

mania, modelled on the wildly successful program at Southern Methodist University in Texas, is, in his opinion, one of the most positive things to happen at McGill in a long while.

Both Zarins and Dubeau agree that the focus of Redmania must be drastically altered for 1980-81 if it is to succeed at all. Focus will be placed on fewer activities, such as the Redmania magazine and the sale of season tickets.

A few prime examples of the failure of the Redmania endeavour to get students going again were the "Home-stretch Meal" and "Pep Parade." Those "events" drizzled miserably away like September rain.

"It's difficult to drum up interest in Canadian students in general any more," said Dubeau.

"We knew we were taking a gamble, but if you don't try anything, you'll never get anywhere, right?"

So no more of this cowering behind the library stacks—September 1980 belongs to Redmania. That translates to spirit.

McGILL INSTRUCTIONAL ATHLETICS

Spring and Summer Terms

Co-ordinator:
Peter Smith

The Instructional Program is an opportunity to use the athletic facilities and to acquire or improve athletic skills.

Members of the staff of the Department of Athletics, as well as qualified part-time instructors, will teach in the program.

SPRING SESSION MAY 5 to JUNE 14 ■ SUMMER SESSION JUNE 30 to AUG 9

COURSE	FEE	TOTAL HOURS	CLASSES WEEK	COURSE	FEE	TOTAL HOURS	CLASSES WEEK
Tennis	\$18	9	1	Jazz Dance	32	18	2
Squash	18	9	1	Social Dance	24	18	2
Fitness	18	12	2	Disco Dance	20	12	2
Golf	12	6	1	Tap Dance	32	18	2
Yoga	18	15	2	Learn to Swim	24	12	2
Shorinjiyry Karate	32	18	2	Swim Fitness	20	12	2
Ballet	32	18	2	Aquacises	18	6	2
Modern Dance	32	18	2	Synchronized Swimming	24	18	2

REGISTRATION:

SPRING TERM MAY 1 & 2
10:00 to 18:00 hrs.

SUMMER TERM JUNE 26 & 27
10:00 to 18:00 hrs.

OFFICE G7 CURRIE GYMNASIUM
475 PINE AVENUE WEST

NO CHEQUES PLEASE!!!

A full course schedule of days and times will be available after April 7, 1980. For further information call 392-4737 or drop by Office G7 of the Currie Gym.

CLASSIFICATION

COST

	2 months	4 months
Staff	\$20	\$30
Alumni	\$20	\$30
General	\$25	\$40
Full time students	\$12	\$20
Summer session students	\$20	30

Participants in the Instructional Program must hold a Summer Gym Membership Card.

Memberships may be purchased from the General Office (G3) of the Currie Gym beginning April 28 from 09:00 to 17:00 hrs.

For info on gym memberships call 392-4725